A. L. Bancroft & Co.
721 Market Street

The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

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" six months.....2 00
" three months.....1 00

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AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

G. W. GREENE,

MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Capital Hotel, Woodland, is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public school, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

AGENCY OF THE

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

je6-3m

L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

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Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

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Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

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—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. my16-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. je20-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. ap26-3m

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

FRARY & GOVER, Proprietors.

Everything new and modern in style. The table will be furnished with the best in the market. Meals will be furnished and the house kept

On the European Plan.

Mr. Furniss, who is retained by the proprietors, is a successful and popular caterer to the public wants, and will give entire satisfaction to all who favor the Craft Hotel with their patronage.

Terms Reasonable.

☞ Free conveyance to and from the cars. je20 tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

This well-known house, (formerly known as the Hunter House) has been re-opened by

O. B. WESTCOTT,

Who will keep it as a First-Class Hotel, personally superintending its management.

The public can be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

☞ The house has been thoroughly renovated throughout, is supplied with Good Beds, and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

O. B. WESTCOTT, Proprietor.
Woodland, July 20th, 1872. ap18-3m

WM. TELL RESTAURANT

AND

LODGING HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

my30-3m HENRY RICKER.

DR. A. FOUCH,

PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN,

Is permanently located in Knight's Landing, Yolo County.

RESIDENCE—N.E. Cor. 1st Fourth and B.R. streets—(house formerly occupied by Dr. Mitchel.)

☞ Orders left at Glasscock's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. je20-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. je20-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. je20-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, over Nicklesburg's store. Residence, Front street, immediately west of College Chapel. je13-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE—In Odd-Fellows' Block, corner of First and Main streets, Woodland.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. je13-3m

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. je13-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Etc.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. je13-3m

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank,

je13] SACRAMENTO. [3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. je13

REMOVAL.

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A.M. to 5 P.M. je6

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. je6-3m

DR. C. P. GETTIER,

DENTAL ROOMS, BANK BUILDING, MAIN ST

(Over Frost & Bush's Law Office.)

Dental Surgery in all cases skillfully performed. Diseases of the mouth and offensive breath cured. Mechanical Dentistry done in the best style of the art. Teeth Extracted without Pain. All Operations Warranted. my30-3m

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. my16-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. my16

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

COURT COMMISSIONER FOR YOLO CO.

Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. my9-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. and from 7 to 9 P.M., unless professionally engaged. my8-3m

L. FRIEL,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Having been appointed Deputy by J. I. Underhill, County Surveyor, I will attend to all business connected with that office. Office at the Court House, Woodland. my9-3m.

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. ap12-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. ap12-3m

C. J. GIDDINGS,

SEARCHER OF RECORDS.

Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Office with Co. Recorder, Woodland.

References:—John D. Stephens, President of Bank of Woodland; D. Schindler, County Recorder: E. Bynum and E. Giddings, Ex-Recorders; Hon. Jas. A. Hutton, Count' Judge; Judges C. C. Frost, C. P. Sprague and Jas. Johnson; Hon. F. S. Freeman; J. P. Bullock, Sheriff; J. C. Ball, District Attorney; G. D. Fiske, Insurance agent. ap5-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. je6

RICHARD SCHNEIDER,

TEACHER OF

Piano, Organ, Guitar and VOCAL MUSIC!

TERMS:—$6.00 PER MONTH.

Pianos and Organs Tuned, Packed for shipment, Unpacked and Set-up. Pupils instructed at their residence.

For particulars please leave orders at Mr. J. L. Stetson's Drug and Bookstore, or address per post,

RICHARD SCHNEIDER,
Music Teacher,
my30-3m Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.

(Written for the Democrat.)

Effects of Toddy.

BY W. R. YOUNG.

What gives my breath an awful smell
And fills my being full of hell?
Two little words the tale will tell—
My toddy.

What gives my nose its ruddy glow,
And makes me swagger to and fro—
Like troubled shades of long ago?
My toddy.

What keeps me thirsty all the day,
And makes me at the tavern stay,
And drink the midnight hours away?
My toddy.

What throws me in the gutter deep,
And leaves my lonely wife to weep?
What leaves me in the mud asleep?
My toddy.

What leaves me on the wall of bricks,
With faint remembrances of kicks—
The fruit and pay for last night's tricks?
My toddy.

For me, I think I'll quit the stuff,
And in the papers give a puff,
To let them know I've got enough
Of toddy.

From this day forth I'll be a man,
And live upon the temperance plan;
No more on me shall rest the ban
Of toddy.

The Mexican Republic a Failure.

The fact is, the republic in Mexico is a failure. No republic can long sustain itself in prosperity unless the great majority of the people are intelligent and educated. Of the laboring population of Mexico, not one fifth can read or write. It is only quite recently that the system of peonage has been abolished; but its abolition in fact has not as yet resulted from its abolition in law. The remuneration of farm laborers is from six to eight dollars per month, with trifling rations. The pay of laboring miners, throughout the republic, will not exceed seventy-five cents per day. They are inveterate gamblers. Thus, if an employer advances a *peon* an ounce, say, the laborer may work a life-time before he can release himself from his obligation. In such a condition of society, where is the democracy of universal suffrage? The poor, ignorant creatures vote as their employers, or some military chief, or priest, instructs them to vote; and it is all a farce together. They are swept into the service of this general or that, in many cases perfectly indifferent which; when conquered, seeking service with the conqueror, regardless of the future issue, provided they can get food and clothing and twenty-five cents per day. Some of the governors—like Lozada—hold themselves absolutely independent of the Central Government. Others are, nominally, adherents of the federal authorities, but hold their independence as long as possible; yielding only in time of danger, till the storm blows over. The colleators follow suit. As but very few of the officials hold office for any length of time, they "make hay while the sun shines;" and as the new officials are always poor and hungry, somebody suffers—perhaps the producers, perhaps the Government, probably both. Foreigners are legitimate prey, especially the miners. Until recently, the merchants have been rich and united, with shrewdness enough to make the real loss fall elsewhere. As things look at present, it is questionable whether they can continue to do so, without more aid and encouragement from abroad than they have hitherto received.—*From the Overland Monthly for July.*

THE RICH MAN'S GOSPELLER ON CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—The Reverend Stone, one of the two presumptuous and unmannerly preachers who presumed, a year ago, to lecture Gov. Booth and Governor Haight at a public dinner, treated his wealthy congregation yesterday to an argument in favor of Chinese immigration and the coolie slave trade, which is published in the pro-Chinese papers, and which winds up with the naive declaration that he had only time to glance at the Christian view. As for his arguments, they are not worth reply, as they show neither sound political economy, honest humanitarianism nor real Christianity. We only call attention to this sermon in connection with the inquiry of the *Pacific*, why our churches are not filled. Dr. Stone gets a wealthy congregation to sit and listen to him, because he preaches the things that tickle the ear of wealth; but can anybody expect such religion as he expounds to have any hold upon the masses? It is the sort of Christianity which the chaplains of Charles I. preached to him, when they discoursed on the divine right of kings, or the sort which the fashionable preachers of Charleston and New Orleans drew from the text, "Cursed be Ham;" not the Christianity which the Master preached, and the Apostles carried among the nations. Dr. Stone is the chaplain of capital, and the real meaning of his preaching is, that the Lord likes cheap labor. He is a type of the class of priests who have been found in all ages, and who in the name of Christ preach the gospel of Dives, and wrest holy things to the support of tyranny and wrong. Is it any wonder that our churches are not filled when such political balderdash as this is peddled as the bread of life? That such stuff suits his congregation, we have no doubt. That is what they pay for, but imagine the comfort which any poor soul, fainting for support in temptation and affliction could have extracted from yesterday's discourse of this clerical politician!—*S. F. Post, June 16th.*

CHINESE SLAVERY.—The Lake County *Bee* says: There are over a hundred Chinamen working on the new road being opened from Cloverdale to the Geysers. Last week the boss of this gang of Chinamen was paid $1,500 for wages for the whole gang, and instead of settling with them he started to go to San Francisco. The coolies followed him up and had him arrested at Cloverdale. His explanation of the affair there was that the men were entitled to no wages, as the money was due one of the Chinese companies in San Francisco, to whom the coolies belonged, and were indebted for bringing them to this country. What is this but slavery?

A petrified Indian, billed to Yale College, was among the eastern express matter which passed through Des Moines, Iowa, last Thursday, the body having been discovered and dug up in the bluffs on the North Platte last summer.

Woodland.

The following somewhat flattering description of this place we find in a late number of the Sacramento *Locomotive:*

Woodland, located in the garden spot of the Golden State, is beautifully situated in a grove of ancient oaks, surrounded by the loveliest country that the sun ever shone upon; population about 25,000. Lighted with gas; supplied with pure, clear water, from deep wells, by first-class water works; the streets are broad, well graded, and sprinkled in the dry season. Main street, in length about a mile, is lined with business houses, mostly of brick, one, two and three stories in height. The streets running at right angles—First, Second, and so on, in the blocks adjoining Main, contain a number of public buildings and prominent business houses and manufactories, including the Court House, a large and elegant public school building, a commodious public hall, the Post Office, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, the Hesperian College—one of the finest educational institutions in the State—several churches and wagon shops, planing mills, flour mill, lumber yards, etc., etc.

The city contains five churches—the Christians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Catholics, and Seventh-Day Adventists, having each strong organizations and good church buildings. There are also several more churches in the thickly settled suburbs. The public schools, in buildings and government, and in the bright, intelligent appearance of the pupils are unsurpassed. There are the usual social and literary societies appertaining to moral and intellectual cities of this size. The Lodges are also in a flourishing condition—the Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Woodland Turn Verein, Druids and Red Men, the four former each owning their own halls, nicely furnished, and having large memberships.

The present business of the city consists of eight dry goods stores, seven groceries, three hardware, two furniture, three drug; several hotels, the Capital and Craft being first-class; two real estate agencies, three insurance agencies, one bank, two lumber yards, two planing mills, one flour mill, three wagon and carriage manufactories, seven blacksmiths, one marble works, two harness makers, two auction houses, two jewelers, two bookstores, four paint shops, two news agents, thirteen lawyers, eight doctors, three dentists, five livery stables, one wholesale and several retail liquor houses, three barber shops, three butchers, one photographer, one bakery, one wholesale and retail boot and shoe establishment, two excellent newspapers—the *Yolo Mail* (Rep.), published every Thursday by A. E. Wagstaff, and the YOLO DEMOCRAT (Dem.), published every Friday by Wm. Saunders. The stores, in stock, capital and general arrangement, are unsurpassed in any interior city in California. The Bank of Woodland has a gold coin capital of half a million, was incorporated November, 1868, its present Board of Directors being Messrs. J. D. Stephens, President; F. S. Freeman, J. Hollingsworth, C. Nelson, L. D. Stephens, J. Wilcoxson, Frank Miller, C. W. Banynge, and E. R. Low; C. W. Bush Cashier.

Messrs Frost & Bush, attorneys and real estate agents, and Messrs. George D. Fiske & Co., real estate and insurance agents, have extensive lots of property for sale. Letters addressed to either of these houses will receive prompt attention.

The private residences of the city are models of neatness, and many of them costly and elegant—beautiful dooryards, croquet lawns, fine shade trees, rare shrubs and plants, and roses and flowers of every description, in perfect profusion—telling us in unmistakable language that they are the happy homes of a contented and thriving people.

The city is connected by railroad with San Francisco, via. Vallejo; Sacramento and the East, via. the California Pacific and the Central Pacific; Marysville, Red Bluff and Oregon and the Upper Sacramento River, via. Knights Landing. Other railroad enterprises, broad and narrow gauge, are being discussed and will eventually be worked through.

The country is well watered, and in fertility of soil is unequaled in the State. There has not averaged a failure once in seven years of the wheat crop, while the yield of grain, in quality and bushels per acre, is superior and far excels that of other localities. It is strictly a farming and stock-raising county, yet with all the diversity of agriculture. Boasting no deposits of rich ore, its broad fields of golden grain more than compensate for the absence of the quartz and yellow sands, while every little valley is a garden of unapproachable beauty and richness, and every hillside is covered with the delicious grape.

The great tide of emigration now flowing into California seeking homes amid our scenes of beauty and bright Italian skies, will find no fairer spot—if there be a fairer spot on earth, than Woodland and vicinity. The climate is healthy, the air pure and bracing, the water pure and sparkling, the people as generous as the rich soil beneath them, and the openings for manufacturing, merchandising, or farming, all that could be desired.

Stop off at Sacramento—rest a day or two, and then take a ride through Yolo county.

A Washington letter says Senator Stewart's residence being too small for all the furniture which was purchased in Europe by Mrs. Stewart, the Senator has purchased a lot on the Circle, in Connecticut Avenue, and proposes to erect a mansion costing $35,000. He is rich and can afford it. But Jones, the other Senator from Nevada—and a frank, open-faced looking Senator he is—is richer, and he is going to buy a lot and put up a palace that is going to astonish the eyes of Washingtonians.

HOW TO GET RID OF ANTS.—The Carson *Appeal* furnishes the subjoined remedy for ridding the ground of ants: Take a crowbar and make a clean, square hole about three feet deep wherever an ant-hill is found, and watch the result. These pests make for the holes and descend, but not one will ever ascend. As these insects are frequent in various portions of the State, we give this method of getting rid of them, which is said to be effectual.

A Snake Thirty-Six Feet Long Expelled From the Stomach.

[From the S. F. Evening Post.]

Since that misguided woman, Eve, ate the apple in the garden of Eden, ills of many kinds have afflicted her unfortunate posterity. To enumerate these would require a bigger book than Parson Cox's family Bible, while the simple aggregation of those which afflict our corporeal systems only would take more paper than we have at hand at present. We shall not enumerate these, but content ourselves with calling the attention of the reader to an occurrence which recently took place in this city, and which is, we believe, unparalleled in the history of medical science. The facts are as follows: Some three years ago a lady of this city paid a visit to a family in Oakland. While there she went out with a party on a picnic in the vicinity of Lake Merritt.

The day was very warm, and, being thirsty, she took a cup, dipped some water from the lake and drank it, not thinking to examine it before so doing. She felt something go down her throat, but supposing it to be a piece of weed, troubled herself no more about the matter. A few hours afterward she was seized with a spasm, accompanied by a sickish feeling; remedies were applied and for a time gave relief, but only temporary. Her sufferings increased, and the best physicians of this city were appealed to in vain. None of them knew what ailed her, and the remedies prescribed naturally failed to remove the complaint. In this way three years passed. The unfortunate woman, at the end of this time, had become distended to a frightful size, as if from dropsy; she was unable to follow her calling—a dressmaker—and looked only for death to terminate her sufferings. It happened, however, that a woman living near her, on Powell street, had just had a child cured of a tapeworm by Dr. J. S. Coleman, and the rumor of this cure determined her to consult that physician, as she believed she was troubled with a tapia of some kind. She called on the Doctor, and detailed her symptoms. The Doctor, after careful consideration, informed her that he believed she was afflicted with a living creature of some sort, which, unless removed, would produce death in a short time. He added that he could remove the reptile, but it had grown to such dimensions that the operation might be fatal. The woman, however, agreed to take the risk, and the Doctor at once commenced operations. He treated her in a manner peculiarly his own, and at length had the satisfaction of relieving the woman. The creature brought away was horrible to a degree, and of the snake species. It was at least thirty thirty-six feet in length; of a dirty white color, mottled with brown. Its thickness in the middle was equal to that of a man's wrist, tapering toward the ends to the size of a walking stick. Its head was over eight inches long, shaped like a duck's, the mouth extending nearly the whole length, out of which a long, black, bifurcated tongue protruded. The creature was pointed, and formed a more elaborate structure than is common to vermin found in the human intestines. It is horrible to think of such a monster making a lodgment in a human creature, and though we may imagine, we can have but a faint idea of the sufferings of the wretched patient. The creature frequently moved, and caused her intense suffering. It at times emitted a low croaking sound, which in some respects was more terrible to her than the anguish caused by its movements. She is now in a fair way of recovery, and will soon be able to enter heartily into the pleasures of life. Her waist at the time she called upon the Doctor measured six feet three inches in circumference! It is now something within the natural proportion. Dr. Coleman, during the Seminole war, was chief surgeon on the staff of General Taylor.

SPLENDID SPARS.—The following account is given by the San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of the spars now being put in the ship "Three Brothers" (formerly the United States steamer "Vanderbilt,") at a ship yard in that city: "They are the largest and handsomest set of single stick spars, including masts, yards, booms, gaffs, etc., ever prepared for any vessel in the world. The Pacific Coast is the only portion of the globe that could possibly have furnished them, and we predict that they will excite surprise and admiration wherever seen. The mainmast is a wonder of beauty. It is 98 feet 6 inches long, and 44 inches in diameter at the deck, without a single knot or flaw of any description. It is of Oregon pine, as are all her masts. The main topmast is 56 feet 6 inches long, and 20 inches diameter in cap, and the maintopgallant, royal and skysail masts are all one piece, 70 feet long. These dimensions will be duplicated in the forward spars, except that the foremast will be three feet shorter than the main. Her mainyard is 100 feet long, and 29 inches in slings; lower main topsail yard, 87 feet long and 20 inches in slings; upper topsail yard, 73 feet long and 18 inches in slings; topgallant yard, 55 feet long and 13½ inches in slings; royal yard, 41 feet long, and 11 inches in slings, and skysail yard, 33 feet long, and 9 inches in slings. These will be duplicated in the foremast. Her bowsprit is 50 feet in length and 40 inches diameter at nighthends; jibboom, 65 feet long, and 19 inches in cap. This length inludes the flying jibboom, the two being one stick. We have given these dimensions in order that nautical men may comprehend the vast size of the ship and the tremendous spread of canvas which must be set upon such spars. She will be furnished with wire rigging and every improvement known to maritime science. She will probably be ready for sea some time in October, in season for the next harvest, and when completed will be as fine a clipper as ever passed the Golden Gate or graced the ocean.

SENATOR CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, a leading Republican and distinguished lawyer, who was an attentive and active member of the committee which took the testimony in the Louisiana case, indeed, who it is said conducted the whole examination, in a recent speech delivered in New Orleans, speaking in regard to the matter said: "We wanted to hear from everybody, and everybody was heard, and the committee was satisfied that if the election had really elected anbody, McEnery was elected." He further said that "Kellogg was not elected at all."

Irrigation.

The following is the concluding portion of an Essay on the important subject of "Irrigation," read before the Grand Island Farmers' Club, June 7th 1873, and published in the Colusa *Sun* of the 21st inst. After reviewing the effects and benefits of irrigation in other parts of the world and of our own country, the author considers the subject as practiced in Colorado, Salt Lake Valley, and also the great need of irrigation in this "garden of the world," the great Sacramento Valley, as follows:

Probably some of you as you stood in the streets of Salt Lake City, have with wonder and amazement beheld the result of their labors. You have seen a city teeming with busy life, surrounded by a country tilled to the highest degree of perfection. You have beheld gardens and orchards, fields of growing grain, and meadows of greenest grass. You have looked upon a city shaded with trees, and upon gardens smiling with flowers, and where fragrance perfumed the air. And as you beheld streams of living water flowing through every street, bubbling up from many sparkling fountains, you have exclaimed aloud: "Oh! you are the magician that changed this arid desert to a paradise. It was you, who touched the dry abodes of desolation, with your magic wand, and they vanished forever, and you, who planted the roses in the abodes of their forsaken habitations."

The Rev. Dr. Prime, of New York, who traversed this region in 1869, speaks of having passed through thirty-five miles of cultivated fields, presenting the most beautiful crops of wheat, ripening to harvest without a single drop of rain. The straw and grain were so bright they shone like silver in the sunlight. As an exceptional case he learned that nine hundred bushels had been grown on ten acres, the result of extreme care in planting, manuring, cultivation and irrigation.

The farmers of Colorado and New Mexico, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, depend *wholly* upon irrigation, to manure every variety of the crops they produce. Within the five years last past, they have paid great attention to this mode of moistening the soil by artificial means. In those territories enough rain usually falls to germinate the small seed sown, but it is all matured by a practical method of irrigation, the result is, failures are never feared or experienced.

In the Greeley Colony the owners of farms construct their own canals, for irrigation by levying an assessment on the land from one to three dollars per acre. The right to use the water is then attached to the land in perpetuity, with sufficient annual assessments for repairs, and superintendence.

The following question was propounded to the farmers of this colony: "If you could choose would you, or would you not, prefer rain as it comes in the Eastern States, to irrigation, in Colorado?"

They answered as follows: "In answering this question it requires to be prefaced by half an apology to the farmers and residents of older countries, in offering an opinion which is so much at variance with all their old pet prejudices and preconceived notions of the relative value of the two methods of moisture. The answer is unhesitatingly, that our people, with scarce an exception, would *not* prefer the rain, as it comes in the States to irrigation in Colorado. There is no uncertainty in raising a crop, with irrigation properly conducted, and such a difference between the two systems in view of their products, that there can be no dispute about it in the minds of any who have tested both."

Startling as the statement may appear, yet it is the firm conviction of those who have made the resources of this continent a study, that there are but few lands in that portion of our country, lying between the Missouri river and the Pacific Ocean, that are really unproductive; that, wherever there is soil, if water can be applied to it, it will be found rich in all the primary elements necessary to the production of useful crops of some kind. Without water, as a matter of course, they cannot be made to yield, but this fact does not effect the position taken in regard to the primitive fertility of the soil. Water, then, is the grand element that is to unlock the hidden resources of productive power throughout this vast region. Where facilities for the easy application exists, local enterprise has already, as before stated, redeemed large bodies of these lands, until lately condemned as hopeless deserts.

In regard to the adaptation of irrigation to California, and especially the Sacramento Valley, a few facts and suggestions is not improper. Twenty years ago the foot hills of the Sierras were considered a worthless waste, so far as their being adapted to agricultural and horticultural pursuits were concerned. Behold now, the condition of that region. In passing over those mountains, the traveler sees on every hand where there is sufficient soil, and *water* has been applied, fields of grain and vegetables, and orchards and vineyards, yielding products in abundance, and of superior quality.

The first great improvements that the farmers of the valley or grain-growing portion of California require, are canals constructed for purposes of irrigation, but in certain favored localities, built with sufficient width and depth for navigation. Could the farmers of the Sacramento Valley irrigate their grain land before plowing, or if the Spring rains were not sufficient, have facilities for irrigating the grain fields after the young grain had sufficient growth to shade the ground—say, during the month of April or the first weeks in May, the yield of grain in the great valley of the Sacramento would be absolutely without limit. Perhaps there is no section of country on the face of the wide earth, where irrigation on an extensive scale can be more easily and cheaply applied to the growth of our slope production, and insure greater benefits, than in the valley of the Sacramento.

A survey made by the State disclosed the fact that the Sacramento Valley had a fall to the southward of less than one foot to the mile. The plan to tap the Sacramento river above the town of Tehama, and convey water through a canal down through Colusa, Yolo and Solano counties, was found to be practicable, and so reported to Mr. Bryant the engineer in charge of the survey. It is a glaring fact worthy of record, that while the government has given to the railroad corporations consisting of a few wealthy individuals untold millions of dollars, with constituted privileges to oppress the producer by high rates of carriage, it has never voted a dollar, nor appropriated an acre of the public domain for the purpose of constructing canals for irrigation—an act that would benefit the masses, and increase the revenue.

The great Architect of the universe must have designed this valley with a view to a comprehensive plan of irrigation, when He who doeth all things well created the world on which we live.

The white winged tempests of winter deposit upon the mountain summits banks of snow. These the warm Spring sends down in fertilizing streams upon the thirsty plains.

There then exists a treasure richer than our gold and silver mines of fabulous wealth, boundless as the sea in extent—a mine when opened up exhaustless as time itself, and only to be appropriated to make it a source of inexhaustible wealth.

A Wonderful Cave.

Two or three years ago one Frear bought one hundred acres of land on the Kittatinny Mountain, near Delaware Gap. One day last Summer Frear, while cutting wood on the mountain, discovered near the base a wall ten or twelve feet high laid up against a perpendicular precipice of apparently solid rock. He took down a portion of the wall, and came to an opening in the rock large enough to permit the passage of his body. The instant the opening was uncovered a strong current of air escaped. It was so cold that Frear was in a very short time chilled through and through. Determined to explore this singular cavern, he entered the opening. He found himself in a large chamber, the walls being of rough and jagged rocks. The cold was so intense that he could not explore the cave further than fifty feet. Since then no person has penetrated further than sixty feet under the mountain. The draught of air is so strong at the mouth that trees some thirty yards distant are kept in constant motion. One can stand but a few minutes in the mouth. A thermometer standing at ninety degrees above zero will in a short time fall to thirty in the current. A piece of pure lead, a gun-barrel, and a collection of bones were found by Frear in the cavern. He threw the bones in the river before ascertaining whether they were human remains or not. A dog accompanied him on the first exploration tour. The dog jogged into the cave. Since then it has never been seen. Hundreds of people visit this remarkable cavern and witness the mysterious phenomenon of the cold current of air. No satisfactory explanation has as yet been given as to its cause. There are a number of crevices in the rocks near the opening, from which the cold air also issues. Frear erected a temporary platform in front of the cave. A person standing on this five minutes would experience a sensation of almost complete numbness. It was the owner's intention to excavate a passageway and erect a building over it for the accommodation of inquiring visitors. He was killed on a railroad however, before his project was carried out. The cave is considered one of the greatest curiosities of the world.

A TERRIBLE DISEASE SPREAD BY CHINESE-MADE CIGARS.—It is said that a few days ago a gentleman called upon a physician in this city complaining that his throat and the interior of his mouth had broken out in sores. The physician pronounced the ulcers the first stage in a very loathsome disease, and which is really incurable when it has thoroughly entered the system. The gentleman at first had been of opinion that smoking to excess had caused the irritation in his throat; but he had stopped smoking, and the disease, though it abated for a time, returned with virulence. He could give no apparently adequate explanation of how he had contracted the malady. The doctor inquired where he bought his cigars, and was informed that they were purchased from a Chinese firm on Clay street. A visit to the manufactory was paid by the doctor and his patient, and permission being granted to witness the process of manufacture, an opportunity was afforded of inspecting the coolie operatives. Their horror was extreme on discovering a Chinaman busily employed in rolling cigars, whose eruptive appearance showed plainly that he was a victim to the loathsome disease in its worst stages. The man was averse to exposing his condition, but when the doctor had resolved all doubt as to the nature of ulcers on his hands, he seized one of them and made a minute examination which confirmed his opinion. Other Chinaman in the same shop were found to be affected to a less extent with the same disease. With these facts within his knowledge, the physician had no difficulty in fastening upon the cigars purchased from this firm the cause of the patient's complaint. If the story be true—we have had no opportunity yet to investigate it—it is probable that among the 8,000 Chinese who manufacture cigars in this city, there are others infected with this terrible disease, and cigar smokers cannot be too careful in making their purchases.—*S. F. Call.*

EARTHQUAKES.—A new theory of earthquakes and volcanoes, which has found favor with scientific men, generally, has been given by Maller. It is based upon the accepted fact that the earth is gradually cooling, and as it cools it contracts, but not uniformly. The Interior contracts more rapidly than the crust, and Maller believes that the shrinkage of the crust can explain all volcanic phenomena. As the result of the contraction of the earth, irregularities of level were first produced in the far remote ages; then corrugation of mountain ranges and table lands; and lastly local crushings down and dislocations, a process still going on. Heat being, as is now generally allowed, a form of motion, that expended in bearing down the crust is transformed into heat. The surface of the earth may well be compared to the shriveled skin of an apple. Earthquake and volcanic eruptions are the result of the subsidence and shrinkage of the earth's surface. The old theory that mountains were upheaved is not correct. The valleys were sunk down. This volcanic force has passed its maximum, and is now growing less as the earth parts with its internal heat.

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL.:

Friday, June 27th, 1873.

LARGE ATTENDANCE.—Thirty-thousand persons visited the Vienna exhibition on the 4th of June.

TO BE MOVED.—The Sacramento *Bee* says the proprietors of the *Union* are preparing to move their establishment to San Francisco.

FIRE.—A disastrous fire occurred in Petaluma Sunday, consuming the American Hotel, its stables and adjoining buildings. Loss about $60,000.

SACRAMENTO.—There will be but two tickets in Sacramento, the anti-monopoly Republicans and the Democrats having united in nominating a ticket against the regular Republican monopoly ticket.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Arrangements have lately been made for placing a line of steam ships on the route between San Francisco and Australia. The first of the line is to arrive on this coast within four months.

STAGE ROBBERY.—The Downieville and Marysville stage was stopped Monday morning by highwaymen near the Oregon House. The robbers succeeded in getting Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure to the amount of $2,800.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, for Boys and Girls, One Dollar per year. The July number has been received, it is fully up to the standard of excellence for our juvenile friends. Published at 838 Broadway New York by W. Jennings Demorest.

REVISION.—Governor Booth has appointed a Committee, at the request of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to examine and point out errors in the codes. The Committee consists of Stephen J. Field, Lorenzo Lawyer, and Jackson Temple.

NAPA DEMOCRACY.—The Napa County Democratic Central Committee met on Saturday and fixed upon June 28th as the time for holding the primary elections, and July 5th as the day and Yountville the place for holding the County Convention.

RELIGIOUS CHANGE.—Says the Boston *News*: "The Universalists can now claim Henry Ward Beecher as one of their pillars. His last Sunday's sermon contained pure, unadulterated Universalist doctrines. His next somersault is looked for with much interest."

THE SAFEST WAY.—The Colusa *Sun* advises that to prevent constitutional obstacles to the action of Assessors whose terms of office have been extended under the requirements of the codes, the several counties had better re-elect the present incumbents, which will settle all difficulty.

SONOMA DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic County Committee of Sonoma met at Santa Rosa on the 10th and fixed upon the 19th of July for the primary election and the 24th of the same month for the county Convention. The Committee was harmonious and in the best of spirits.

STATE EQUALIZATION.—The State Board of Equalization is making a tour of the State to see the different classes of land, ascertain how they have been valued by the local Assessors, and thus prepare themselves to make an intelligent estimate of comparative values in the different counties and of the correctness of the assessed values.

OVERSIGHT.—The Santa Barbara *Index* complains that the *Resources of California* in publishing its topographical railroad map of California overlooked Santa Barbara entirely. We notice the same defect as regards Woodland, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, with one railroad running through it and several other branches and connections projected.

THIRD TICKET.—Mr. Wm. J. Campbell, of this county, informs us that he has been in consultation with Governor Booth and other prominent gentlemen of both parties, and that he has concluded to advocate the "Laboring Man's Ticket," for the people's rights and low taxes. And Mr. C. is the constituted head of that interest in Yolo County.

INHARMONIOUS.—The Republican Convention were not very harmonious in Solano the other day, and adjourned to a future day without making nominations. In Sacramento they are split past healing, and the same appears to be the case in San Francisco. From present appearances, if the Democracy are united and active they will have an easy victory this fall.

NEW STAMPS.—After July 1st, new postage stamps come in, bearing profiles and colors thus: One cent, Franklin, blue; 2 cent, Jackson, brown; 3 cent, Washington, green; 6 cent Lincoln, red; 7 cent, Stanton, vermillion; 10 cent Jefferson, chocolate; 12 cent, Clay, purple; 15 cent, Webster, orange; 24 cent, Scott; 30 cent, Hamilton, 90 cent, Perry, carmine.

OBSCENE POSTAL CARDS.—A number of postal cards bearing obscene matter having been sent to the Postoffice Department from different points, the Postmaster-General desires it to be generally known that under the laws of the United States the writers of such matter on postal cards are subject to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000 for each and every offence.

DEMOREST.—Useful and entertaining literature is one of the great desires of the day. Among the quantities of publications received by us none combine these qualities better than *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*. The July issue is excellent in its line; premiums to subscribers delivered at the time of subscribing. $3 yearly. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.—We have received this work for 1873, compiled by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York. It contains 608 pages; giving a complete list of all the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States—a total of 6,768. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. are enterprising and strictly reliable advertising agents and dealers in printing materials.

CHOLERA.—This disease is spreading at the South, and the authorities are preparing for it in New York by instituting strict sanitary measures. The disease is rapidly abating in Nashville and Memphis. A majority of the deaths have been negroes. In two weeks, thirteen cases occurred in Evansville, Indiana seven of which proved fatal. The latest news from that place says the disease was induced by local causes.

CATTLE DISEASE.—A singular and fatal cattle disease has broken out in Tulare county. The first symptoms are a swelling in the brisket, and on being driven the cattle fall dead. The most peculiar part of the disease is that a few minutes after death the hide and horns become loose, and in many cases even before death takes place. Some of the stock which are still suffering present a pitiful appearance, being very much bruised, and with only one horn, and others without any at all.

The Radicals and the Chinese.

The Chinese question, as usual in the opening of every political campaign in this State, is agitating the Radical press in all quarters. As in the other Gorham campaign particularly, so now, the virtuous indignation of these papers over the "Chinese influx" is aroused to such a pitch that they are again, as then, actually "slopping over" in their vain efforts to make the wide awake people of this State believe in their sincerity. As though a people, menaced as is this people, by this formidable Chinese question, could at any time lose sight of so great and serious an evil—so important in its bearings and effects upon the prosperity of our own population that the solution of the problem has drawn forth opinions from the most profound political economists not only in this country but in Eupropc! Reader, these Radical papers are simply "pulling wool;" don't be deceived by them. They know full well that the Chinese are distasteful to white men, for reasons which every reader feels, and hence they set up a cry against the Chinese just before election in the hope of attaining popular sympathy for the Radical party in the coming struggle! It is simply the old dodge over again. After the election the tune will no doubt be changed to the cry of "cheap labor," and no further objection be made to Chinese coolie importation by the hundred thousand. No matter, then, if every avenue of labor is filled by them at rates of compensation so low that white men and white women are driven from competition and forced to leave the State in consequence. And all will admit that unless white labor is well remunerated all business must suffer. That country is always most prosperous whose laboring population is best paid. We believe this is the true principle, have always advocated it and always shall. And in contradistinction to the course of the Radical press, the Democratic papers throughout this coast and throughout the entire country have at all times, as well after as before elections, consistently and persistently opposed Chinese immigration (or rather importation, for the great majority are nothing but coolies, or slaves for a given time, consigned to the heads of Chinese companies in San Francisco, by whom they are distributed over the coast wherever an opening offers.) And the Democratic press will continue to oppose, in season and out of season, the giving up to these barbarians what of right belongs to our own Christian race. We believe that even the white laborer is "worthy of his hire," as well as the Chinaman, the Negro and all other particular pets of our Radical friends (before election.) Those who have read the newspapers of both parties continuously cannot have failed to observe the facts as we have stated them. And the object of our opponents is so transparent that it must disgust every candid reader. Consistency is a jewel; but we must not look for it in the organs of that party which was made up of all the isms opposed to Democracy with the sole object of obtaining the reins of government, and which was, unfortunately for the country, but too successful. We will venture to hope, however, that in view of the magnitude of this Chinese evil, our Radical friends will stand by their own people in the future. To this it must come at last.

Interesting Work.

We have been favored by the publishers, A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, with a copy of their new book, entitled "Men and Memories of San Francisco in the 'Spring of '50.'" To us, as it must be to all old Californians, this book is a welcome reminder of the days agone, when California life was as different to that of the present time as daylight from darkness. The graphic, pleasant and readable manner in which Messrs. Barry & Patten, the editors, have portrayed "the situation" in those days in and around San Francisco, brings many a scene vividly before our memory, and almost makes us wish to live those dear old days over again. In the outset, the moot question as to who are and should be called "pioneers," is candidly discussed, and the position sustained that the admission of the State into the Union, in September, 1850, should be the line of demarkation. But it is shown that those who came to California in '49 claim to be, *par excellence*, the true Pioneers. Now it seems to us that if there is any other distinguishing time than that above mentioned, that event should be either the discovery of gold, or, still farther back, the acquisition of California from Mexico. This would place '49-ers just where they belong—with all those who were in the State prior to its admission into the Union. But let us return to the book. The old familiar land-marks of the city in the "Spring of '50;" the leading men of the day; the noted business houses; the mode of living; the description of those noted houses—the Exchange, the Parker House, the Bella Union, the Eldorado, and others around the Plaza and in other parts of the city; the portrayal of the native musicians, with their harps, flutes and guitars, and of the suburbs of the city—Hayes' Valley, the Mission, etc.—all these scenes come so vividly to mind that it seems almost to bring back the reality again. Every person who was in California in '50 should read this book; neither can it fail to be interesting to any one, especially any now residing in this State. The publishers inform us that G. W. Greene has been supplied with copies of the work, which brings it within easy access of all our local readers.

IRRIGATION AND ITS BENEFITS.—We call the attention of our readers to the article on our first page upon this subject. There is no longer any doubt that this valley needs a thorough and general system of irrigation, nor that the cost of establishing it would be capital invested that would be returned ten fold. The following from the Stockton *Independent* shows what has been done in Calaveras County, and the same, of course, might be done here where the land is better and the facilities for obtaining water and conducting it through the valley are not surpassed:

"If any of our farmers have any doubts of the practical benefits to be derived from irrigation, they should visit the ranches that have this year been watered from the Calaveras a few miles north of this city. There are fields of wheat in that locality that will probably yield from forty to sixty bushels per acre, and this enormous yield will be the result of irrigation. It is evident that the value of this land has been increased at least four-fold by the construction of a few canals so that the water of the Calaveras river is available for irrigation, and if the river had contained sufficient water thousands of acres more could have been made equally productive. A canal from the Mokelumne could be constructed which would furnish water for one hundred thousand acres of land, and the whole expense of the canal, with all the lateral branches necessary to carry the water on every quarter section of irrigable land between the line of the canal and the tule land would be paid by the increased crop the first dry season. The water of the canal could also be used with profit to the farmer in all seasons. Mr. W. D. Ashley, who owns a ranch on the Calaveras where he has facilities for irrigation, brought to our office on Saturday a bundle of alfalfa as a specimen of the second crop on a lot of twenty acres. He cut a fine crop of hay from this land on the first of May and then irrigated. The specimens of alfalfa shown us have grown since that time, and are from two and a half to three feet in length, proving most conclusively the feasibility of raising several crops per annum of this valuable product, providing irrigating facilities can be secured.

PLEASANT.—For a week past the weather has been decidedly cool and pleasant in this vicinity—fortunate for the busy harvesters.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17th, 1873.

Many of the most distinguished men in the country whom I have met here lately, including two of the most patriotic and far-seeing members of the Centennial Commission, are afraid that the celebration of the nation's hundredth anniversary in 1876, at Philadelphia, will fail to make a desirable impression upon visitors from Europe, if the President persists in converting the whole affair into a political machine for promoting his own personal ends and those of his supporters for a third term. If only

ONE HALF OF THE PEOPLE ARE REPRESENTED

ON THE COMMISSION,

The celebration cannot, in any true sense of the word, be called national and will not be so regarded, either by unrepresented Americans or by foreigners. To secure the sympathy of the masses, the aid of capitalists, the co-operation of the entire press of the country, the presence of a large number of foreign exhibitors and visitors, and the attention and respect of the governments and peoples of the entire civilized world—to secure these essentials to success, the American press must declare at the start, and emphatically, that it will not recognize

A "NATIONAL" CELEBRATION TO BE ENGINEERED FOR PARTY PURPOSES.

If there is one thing more than another that the American people wish, or ought to wish, to impress upon the world, it is the possibility of men and women of the most opposite views on religious, moral, social and political questions—men and women of different races and various kinds and degrees of culture, including the entirely uneducated and the often fearfully mis-educated—living under the same government in comparative harmony, simply by agreeing to submit, and by quietly submitting, for stated periods, to the arbitrament of a fairly ascertained majority; and nothing would exemplify this more markedly to foreigners than a *pro rata* representation on the Commission of naturalized citizens of all nationalities, and of citizens native and adopted, of all religious and political views, including even those who entertain strong individual convictions antagonistic to those of a majority of their fellow citizens and who handker after extreme political and social changes attainable in the present stage of human progress, but who recognize, nevertheless, the fact that, all things considered, a man can come nearer doing as he pleases under our form of government, provided always that he does not infringe on the rights of others, than under any other that has ever existed beyond the confines of the brain that conceived it.

THE VIENNA SCANDAL

Causes a good deal of annoyance to Americans who propose to pass the Summer in Europe. No one pretends to know the truth of the matter; but the fact that men appointed to honorable positions by the President, and so thrust, as representative Americans, into the society of European gentlemen, are even accused by cooks and tapsters of swindling them, must necessarily be mortifying to American travelers in Europe. It is these repeated blunders of the President in his appointments that cause thoughtful men to doubt the success of the centennial celebration.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,

Alman M. Clapp, has been rendered uneasy for some time by well founded rumors that Senators Cameron and Scott of Pennsylvania have decided to give his place to a Pennsylvania printer. The Congressional printer, as you are aware, is elected by the Senate, and has charge of the Government Printing Office. About the first act of Reuben E. Fenton, Senator from New York, after he took his seat in the Senate, in 1869, was to get up a combination in that body to oust John D. Defrees from the position of Congressional printer, and give it to his friend Clapp, who now holds it. Besides helping Clapp, Fenton also revenged himself on Defrees, but for whose successful strategy in Chicago, in '68, in the favor of Colfax, Fenton would have most certainly been nominated for the Vice-Presidency. Fenton is now, however, a dead cock in the pit, and the administration men make it a religious duty to "go for" every office-holder appointed on his recommendation. There is no doubt that the Senate will allow Cameron to name Clapp's successor, in consideration of the decisive majority that Pennsylvania gave for Grant last November. In the meantime Clapp is very nervous and is running round to procure certificates of his loyality to the administration.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON "CHRONICLE."

The *Daily Chronicle* has been enlarged to eight pages, and makes a handsome appearance. By the by, the *Chronicle* contained, a few days ago, a carefully written editorial, defining the words "capital" and "labor," and showing their existing relations to each other. The writer explained with unusual clearness, that little permanent evil can result from the concentration of wealth in the hands of private individuals, because, when they die it is re-distributed; but that the steady accumulation of wealth by corporations, *which never die*, is fraught with actual danger to the liberties of the people; and it is against these corporations that war must be waged by labor. I was led to believe, and the article in question intimated, that the *Chronicle* would contain future editorials in the same vein; but none have appeared thus far. I have been informed that "influential friends of the paper," that is, officers of wealthy corporations, of which, until recently, the principal stockholder in the *Chronicle* was the confidential Senate-Chamber attorney, decided that the first article of the promised series was revolutionary, communistic, inflammatory, etc., and demanded and secured the suppression of those that were to follow.

A. F. B.

TRIAL OF THE MODOCS.—The Military Commission that is to try the Modoc prisoners will sit at Fort Klamath after the Fourth of July, Col. Elliott to be First Officer and Major Curtis Judge Advocate.

New Advertisements.

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

SAMUEL HAINES, Plaintiff, against T. J. VIVIAN, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and the Complaint filed in said County of Yolo, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to T. J. VIVIAN, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the Court requiring defendant to make a good and sufficient Deed of Conveyance to plaintiff for the N E ¼ of the N E ¼ of Section No. Eleven, Town 9 N, of R No. 2 West of Mt. Diablo base and meridian, and for such other and further relief as may to equity belong, as will more fully appear by the complaint on file in my office.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will take default and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint on file herein.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo this 24d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(SEAL) D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
By D. M. BURNS, Dep. Clerk.
J. C. BALL, Plaintiff's Att'y. je27-2m

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Robert C. Briggs, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Executor of the Estate of ROBERT C. BRIGGS, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor, at his residence at Buckeye, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

Dated at Woodland, June 21st, 1873.

S. G. HARPER, Attorney. JOHN R. BRIGGS. Executor. je27-6t

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

J. H. HARLAN announces himself as a candidate for **Sheriff** of Yolo County, at the next general election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

If agreeable to the wishes of the Democratic County Convention, I will be a candidate for the office of **Tax Collector** at the ensuing election, and if nominated and elected will endeavor to fulfil the duties of said office in a manner satisfactory to the Taxpayers of Yolo County. **W. A. HENRY.**

M. O. HARLING, of Buckeye, announces himself as a candidate for **Tax Collector** of Yolo County, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MILTON DALE, Esq., of West Grafton, announces himself as a candidate for **Tax Collector**, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention of Yolo County.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to allow my name to come before the Democratic Convention of Yolo, as a candidate for the office of **County Clerk**, and shall cheerfully abide by the action of that Convention, whatever its decision may be.

DAVID MEGOWAN.

FOR RECORDER.

J. L. SIMPSON will be a candidate for the office of **Recorder** of Yolo County at the next election, if nominated by the Democratic County Convention, otherwise will abide by its decision.

I respectfully submit my name as a candidate for **Recorder**, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

J. D. LAWSON.

FOR SURVEYOR.

If agreeable to the wishes of the party, **J. I. UNDERHILL** will be a candidate for the office of **County Surveyor** of Yolo County, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

For Rent!

The Sacramento Valley Reclamation Company

Will lease on reasonable terms, in small or large tracts, a part of their

RECLAIMED LANDS

Situated on the West side of the Sacramento River in Yolo and Colusa counties, a few miles above Knight's Landing. They are free from tules or other growth, and

IN FINE CONDITION

For Summer Fallowing, which should be done to insure a full crop in 1874. Their

Great Productive Capacity

Is fully shown by the crop of seven hundred acres of wheat now growing near Knight's Landing.

Lessees will be given the privilege of purchasing their respective tracts.

For terms apply to WM. BLANDING,
507 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
my30-4w

THE RUSH.

That elegant new store known as the

WHITE HOUSE,

(*Opp. Hesperian College, Woodland,*)

Has, notwithstanding the general cry of dull times, been doing

A LIVELY TRADE

Ever since its opening, on the 1st instant. We have a large and elegant stock of

SPRING GOODS!

Which all are invited to call and examine. The rush for seasonable goods is now toward the

White House!

ALEXANDER & CO.

Woodland, April 10th, 1873. ap12

Lumber Dealers,

ATTENTION!

PIONEER LUMBER YARD!

R. H. NEWTON & CO.,

Have constantly on hand, at their Lumber Yard, near the old Railroad Depot, Woodland, every kind of

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Eastern Lumber, Doors, Windows, Sash, Blinds, Fence Posts, Laths, Shingles, Shakes, etc., in great quantity and variety. Also,

Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Hair, etc.

je02-3m R. H. NEWTON & CO.

GEO. WOODS & CO'S ORGANS!

The most remarkable instrument ever perfected; capable of the most beautiful musical effects, and in the most elegant cases.

ALL LOVERS OF MUSIC

Should see them, and hear their

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS!

WM. G. BADGER,

je13-6w 7 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

Carriage Painting!

CRABB & BEMIS,

(SUCCESSORS TO STUART & ENGMAN,)

Are prepared to receive orders for Painting Carriages, Buggies, and all kinds of Wagons, etc.

Will do all Repairs on Trimming of Tops of Buggies, etc.

SHOP IN ELLIOTT'S BLOCK,

Over Beach, Sovereign & Co's Wagon and Blacksmith shops.

All work done at reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed. Je30-3m

COOS BAY COAL AGENCY.

BERRYMAN & DOYLE,

Dealers in

CUMBERLAND, LEHIGH, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COALS;

ALSO,

PIG IRON!

BULKHEAD—Between Pacific and Jackson St. Wharves, San Francisco. no23-1y

SAN FRANCISCO

BOOT and SHOE STORE!

The undersigned have just opened the store formerly occupied by Mr. S. HYMAN with a fine and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Which they will sell at the most reasonable prices.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER!

And Repairing Neatly Done at the Lowest San Francisco Prices.

CALL AND TRY THEM!

L. KAMINSKY & Co.,

my30-3m WOODLAND, YOLO CO.

Don't Read This!

If you do you will be sure to go to the store

—OF—

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.,

—AND—

Spend Your Last Dollar

In buying those

CHEAP GOODS

We are selling so rapidly

To Satisfy Our Creditors.

We must raise

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN NINETY DAYS!

And in order to do it we will Sell our Goods

—AT—

LESS THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY!

WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gros Grain Silks,
Japanese Silks,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lawns,
Crape Pique,
Plain Pique,

JAPANESE POPLINS

—AND—

CHINESE GRASS CLOTH!

A Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery

—AND—

UNDERWEAR!

OUR CLOTHING

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Departments contain the Most Fashionable and Complete Assortment in town.

A Full Stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

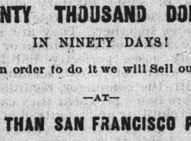
ETC., ETC.

All persons indebted to us are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

my23-3m JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

F. M. HALL,

MAIN ST., NEXT THE BANK OF WOODLAND,

Manufacturer —OF—  —IN— And Dealer

ALL KINDS OF

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares,

PUMPS,

Lead and Iron Pipes, Gas Fixtures, Sheet Zinc, Tacks,

TABLE CUTLERY,

BRITANNIA WARE,

Clothes Wringers, House Furnishing Hardware, Agent for the celebrated

Richmond Cooking Range,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Particular Attention Given to Laying

GAS AND WATER PIPES!

All kinds of Repairing in his Line Done with Neatness and Dispatch, and

AT REASONABLE PRICES!

Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

my2-3m

CLOSING OUT SALE!

I have determined to dispose of my entire

STOCK OF GOODS!

—ALSO—

Store Fixtures, Safe, Etc., Etc.,

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

—AND—

RETIRE FROM THE BUSINESS!

From this date until all is disposed of, my goods will be sold at

San Francisco Auction Prices,

FOR CASH!

All purchasers are urgently invited to call and select for themselves, as I am confident they can

Do Better at My Store than Elsewhere!

HENRY ARONSON.

May 15th, 1873. je20-tf

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

TOILET PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, HAIR OILS, SOAPS, HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

A Fine Stock of

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Stationery,
Initial Note,
Diaries, Etc.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

GLASS, CIGARS,
TOBACCO, LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist

J. L. SIMPSON,

(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,
je20-tf WOODLAND.

A CURE FOR

NEURALGIA

—AND—

Sciatic Rheumatism!

DR. FOWLER'S

"Neuralgia & Nerve Pills"

Are a certain cure for those most painful and obstinate diseases—Neuralgia and Sciatic Rheumatism—as well as of nearly all affections of the Nervous system, such as

Nervous or Throbbing Headache, Epileptic Fits, Darting Pains, Sick Headache, Nervous Twitchings, Inability to Sleep, etc., etc.

DR. FOWLER has used this remedy in his extensive practice for the past forty years with great success, and now, having retired from active practice, offers the remedy for the benefit of the public.

By permission, reference is made to the following persons residing in this town, who have used this remedy, and been entirely cured:

A. E. WAGSTAFF, Editor "Yolo Mail," Woodland, *Sciatic Rheumatism.*

CASS DOLLARHIDE, Grandson of E. W. Dollarhide, Esq., *Epileptic Fits.*

W. H. WINNE, Esq., (Steam Planing Mill) *Neuralgia in Hip and Back.*

E. ABSHIER, *Neuralgia in the Head.*

PROF. S. STURGIS, Hesperian College, *Neuralgia in the Head.*

MRS. J. KIEFER, *Neuralgia in Limbs and Head.*

MRS. L. P. CRAFT, (Craft Hotel) *Neuralgia in the Head.*

And many others.

FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

WOODLAND. mh29-3m

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE!

IN WOODLAND!

DRYFUS & CO.,

Have in store a full stock of

Choice Wines, Pure Liquors,

CIGARS, ETC.,

Which they offer to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED,

—AND—

GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Store opposite Bank of Woodland.

March 8th, 1873. je6

NEW BARBER SHOP!

WOODLAND THE BEST PLACE AFTER ALL!

The undersigned, after an absence of several months, has returned to Woodland and opened a Barber shop in the new building

Cor. Main and First Streets,

OPPOSITE CAPITAL HOTEL,

Where he invites his his old friends and the public to call upon him.

I thoroughly understand the Tonsorial Art in all its branches, and respectfully invite a share of the patronage of the people of Woodland and vicinity.

ap25-3m THEODORE SCHUMACKER.

POULTRY WORLD,

A Splendidly Illustrated Monthly, *devoted entirely to Poultry.* $1.25 a year. Send 10 cts. for a specimen copy. Address, POULTRY WORLD, Hartford, Ct. my28-1m

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

THE BANK OF WOODLAND, Plaintiff, vs. IRA J. SAUNDERS and MARY A. SAUNDERS, Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to the Complaint filed in said County of Yolo, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Ira J. Saunders and Mary A. Saunders, defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, then within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of two certain Mortgages described in the said Complaint, and executed by the said defendants, one dated December 19th, 1870, and one dated March 14th, 1871, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes—one dated December 19th, 1870, for the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty dollars ($350) with One and a-half (1½) per cent. interest per month from date, and one dated March 14th, 1871, One for Hundred and Fifty dollars ($150), with One and a-half (1½) per cent. interest per month from that date, interest on both said notes to be paid every three months or compounded and to draw like interest, both principal and interest payable in United States gold coin; that the premises conveyed by said Mortgages may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said promissory notes, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said Ira J. Saunders and Mary A. Saunders for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendants and all persons claiming by, through or under them may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, this Nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

[SEAL.] D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
Je20-2m

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

THE BANK OF WOODLAND, Plaintiff, vs. THOMAS SMITH, defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and the Complaint filed in said County of Yolo in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Thomas Smith, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, then within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of one certain mortgage described in the said Complaint, and executed by the said Thomas Smith on the Seventh day of September, A.D. 1872, to secure the payment of a certain one promissory note for the sum of Six Hundred Dollars ($600) with interest of One and a-half (1½) per cent. per month, to be paid every three months, or to be added to and become part of the principal; that the premises conveyed by said mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said promissory note; and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said Thomas Smith for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendant and all persons claiming by, through or under him may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, this Nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

[SEAL.] D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
Je20-2m

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of Foreclosure and Sale issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, duly made and entered on the Twenty-fourth day of May, 1873, in a certain action wherein the ODD FELLOWS' BANK OF SAVINGS is Plaintiff against CHARLES GLOCKLER, MAGDALINE GLOCKLER and CARL STROBEL, Defendants, duly attested on the Twenty-fourth day of May, 1873, I am commanded to sell all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Yolo, State of California, and described as follows, to wit:

Section No. Four (4) Township No. Eight (8) North, Range Two (2) East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and containing Six hundred and forty (640) acres, together with the improvements thereon.

Public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JUNE, A.D. 1873, at One o'clock P.M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Yolo and State aforesaid, I will, in obedience to said decree of Foreclosure and Sale, sell the above described property to the highest bidder for gold coin of the United States, excepting the sum of Two hundred dollars ($200), which may be paid in the lawful currency of the United States.

Woodland, May 28th, 1873.

je6-4t J. P. BULLOCK, Sheriff.

Assessment Notice.

THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Room 15 Sherman Building, 608 Montgomery street, San Francisco—Location of Works, Knight's Landing, Yolo County, California:

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the Twenty-fourth day of May, 1873, an assessment of One Dollar per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of said Company, payable immediately to the Secretary of said Company, at his office, Room 15 Sherman Building, No. 606 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the THIRTIETH day of JUNE, 1873, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment be made before, will be sold on the SIXTEENTH day of July, 1873, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

R. COSNER, Secretary of the Sacramento Valley Reclamation Co., Room 15 Sherman Building, No. 606 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

May 28th, 1873. my30-3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the Blacksmithing and Wagon-making business, in the Town of Woodland, Yolo county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Donald Crane having withdrawn from the firm. C. L. Beach and Joshua Sovereign assume all the debts owing by said firm, and they are authorized to collect all moneys due said firm.

Dated, Woodland, May 13th, 1873.

D. CRANE,
C. L. BEACH,
J. SOVEREIGN.

my30-1m

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Christ Amberg, deceased.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF YOLO County, Cal.: Notice is hereby given to the Creditors and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned at his office in Woodland, within Four Months after the first publication of this notice.

EDWIN R. BUSH,
Je13-4w Public Adm'r of Yolo Co., Cal.

BARR'S SALOON

(*CRAFT HOTEL*)

Is acknowledged to be the most handsomely fitted up establishment in Woodland.

A FINE DELANEY'S WIRE CUSHION

BILLIARD TABLE

Has been procured for the accommodation and enjoyment of guests.

THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Kept at this house. Come and see me.

my23-3m C. BARR, Proprietor.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, June 27th, 1873.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. R. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

C. P. R. R.

On and after Sunday, May 4th, 1873, Trains will leave Woodland as follows:

—LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS—

For Sacramento and San Francisco..*6:40 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco..†10:57 A.M.
" Knights Landing.....*12:25 P.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco..*3:40 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....*8:55 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....†4:52 P.M.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. & T. A.

may9]

Town and County Matters

STAR (*) NOTICES in the local column will hereafter be charged 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

THE SUICIDE.—A letter from the scene of the late tragedy at Antelope, in this county, informs us that the name of the suicide was Simeon Henley, instead of Orrion Henley, as we published the item last week. Otherwise the circumstances were substantially as stated by us. We have the additional information that W. J. Clark, Justice of the Peace, empaneled a jury and held an inquest upon the body. The names of the jurors are: Abel Barker, A. W. Dunnigan, W. H. H. Coff, W. Woods, Thomas Morris, and W. O. Riley, who rendered the following verdict: That the name of the deceased is Simeon Henley, and that he came to his death from wounds inflicted with a razor, by cutting his throat with his own hands.

AFRAID TO ACT.—A few weeks ago Court street east of Second was ordered opened in accordance with the report of Viewers previously appointed by the Board, and now comes the new Board, and pretends to rescind, by a simple vote, the whole matter. Such action probably will not stand the test of law. Hence the street stands established in accordance with the action of the old Board. According to the generally expressed opinion, the new Board have shown in this street business a decided lack of back bone, in consequence of which other parties have to suffer. Give the people justice, gentlemen, and allow them to make improvements. We trust no one wants anything but justice, and that they have a right to demand.

ROLL OF HONOR of Union School for the month ending June 13th:

FIRST DIVISION.

Anna Goodin	99	Gracie Harlan	99
Laura Howard	98	Edward Howard	95
Dillard Guthrie	95		

SECOND DIVISION.

Mat. Howard	92	Sallie Fisher	90
Maggie McMahon	92	Fannie Howard	94
James McMahon	93	Myrtle Guthrie	95
James Collet	94	Josie Harlan	91
Emma Norton	97		

THIRD DIVISION.

Rena Collet	94	Fannie Barns	94
Daisy Guthrie	93	Peter Lynch	94
Mary Goodin	98	Sterling Stephens	98
Willie Howard	94		

Those under ninety per cent. not reported.

W. T. LUCAS, Teacher.

CELEBRATION AT DAVISVILLE.—Whether politics interfere, or for some other reason, we know not, but it seems that Woodland will not celebrate the national anniversary this year, other than by a ball in the evening. But all who desire to celebrate can easily take a run on the cars or a drive to Davisville, where our more patriotic neighbors propose to have a good time—reading of the Declaration of Independence, oration, etc. Ellis' Brass Band has been engaged to furnish the music. The posters announce Judge Henry as Orator of the day. Cacheville will also celebrate.

FALL.—Mr. J. T. Eaton fell from a ladder scaffolding on which he was painting the other day, and though only about six feet high he was considerably hurt by bruises on one of his legs and in the neck, but was not seriously injured. A strange coincidence occurred in this connection. Mr. J. Sovereign, who was similarly engaged upon his new house, and about the same time of day, met with a precisely similar accident.

FOURTH OF JULY BALL.—The Woodland Turn-Verein have announced a grand ball at their hall in this place on the evening of the Fourth. Music by the Woodland string band. Tickets, including supper, $3 50. So Woodland will not entirely ignore the national anniversary, and doubtless many native born fellow-citizens will join with the German Turners in their celebration.

WHEAT, WOOD AND FENCE BURNED.—On Monday last E. R. and Thos. Lowe lost by fire on their ranch three miles beyond Cacheville, about thirty acres of wheat, as many cords of wood and a mile of board fence. The Hopkin Brothers, adjoining, also lost by the same fire a mile of fence and twenty acres of good wheat. The total loss to all parties will not fall short of two thousand dollars.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES will be held at Good Templar Hall, in Woodland, on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M. and 7 P.M. of that day. Services will be conducted by the Rev. Bishop Kip, of San Francisco. The rite of Confirmation will be administered during the evening service. Candidates who desire will also receive the Sacrament of Baptism at the evening service.

BURGLARS ABOUT.—A few nights ago Stegall's new saloon, near the Depot, was entered and about twenty-five cans of oysters, several bottles of wine and other liquors and a lot of limes carried away. Esq. Frost's residence was also entered but nothing was missed except what was eaten and to that the 'Squire says they are welcome.

LOCAL MARKET.—Thomas & Hunt are paying $1 50 per cental for new wheat and $1 60. for old. The arrivals are not very heavy thus far, but the quality is generally better than has been reported. In fact nearly all that has been marketed here of the new crop has been first class.

GOOD.—The editor of the *Mail* informs his readers that he was acquainted with a man in Napa county in "his college days"—the man's, not Wagstaff's. If the latter ever experienced any college days he made very poor use of them, judging from his paper.

HANDSOME CARRIAGES.—Messrs. Hubbard & Sill have just purchased one of Kimball's elegant side spring barouches and a new buggy of the same style. They surpass anything in town. A family ride in such a barouche as that is extremely enjoyable.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY FOR JULY.—The present issue is the first of the eleventh volume, and its contents are upon varied and interesting subjects. It opens with the ninth instalment of "Ultraw," in which the advanced views of the author on the life to come are more explicitly defined than in any previous paper. Of practical articles referring to the far West we note "Scraps of Modoc History; "Hetch-Hetchy Valley," called the Lower Tuolumne Yosemite, by John Muir; "King Solomon's Footprints," by Therese Yelverton; "Our Relations with Mexico;" "The Lepers of Molokai;" "Justifiable Fiction;" "An Old Fool," "My Grandmother's Legacy," and "The Mountain Posy;" a touching little poem entitled "As One;" Joaquin Miller has "By the Northland Lakes." With "Etc." and "Current Literature" it is altogether a creditable number. $4 per annum. John H Carmany & Co., Publishers, 409 Washington St., San Francisco.

ITS EFFECT.—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, an ultra Radical paper, says: "The Congressional salary bill has killed more public men politically than any measure ever adopted by any legislative body. And it has killed them without regard to party relations. We have never observed such a storm of indignation, or a greater unanimity of sentiment, than has been exhibited on this subject. It is not a partisan verdict, but a verdict of the people without regard to party. And the storm will not blow over. Those Congressmen who expect it to subside will be grievously disappointed." And the Santa Barbara *Index* asks: "How about President Grant, but for whom these Congressmen could not have stolen anything? Can he escape the popular verdict that is condemning those who voted for this iniquitous measure? We think not.

THE LOUISIANA INFANY.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gives utterance to the following manly words in condemnation both of Congress and the President for their pusillanimous and wicked course on Louisiana affairs: "The condition of Louisiana is alike perilous and scandalous. If Congress at the last session had had the necessary independence and firmness and the sense of justice which the occasion required, the President would have had no excuse for supporting by the bayonet a State government in Louisiana which the most distinguished Republican Senators have declared is founded upon an infamous usurpation. If the time expended in consummating the back-pay fraud had been honestly devoted to the settlement of affairs in Louisianna, the scandal we now witness would have been avoided."

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for July is the first of its second year. It is a most practical and useful magazine. This would be a new world of ours, in its conditions, if the avoidable causes of disease were understood by others, as they must be by the readers of the *The Science of Health*. The July number contains: The Phisical Needs of a Baby; Are You Cat-Footed? Rules for Bathing; Constipation and its Cure; Science and Temperance; How to make Lean Folks Fat; Graham Bread; How to Cook Green Peas; New and Old Potatoes, Squashes, Apples, etc.; Diseased liver; Three Theories of Disease; Woman's Dress; with the usual "Talks" and "Answers" making a most valuble number. Published at $3 a year; offered "on trial" six months, for $1. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

SENATOR CASSERLY ENDORSED.—The Democratic County Convention of Merced County assembled on the 14th instant, and we notice in the Merced *Tribune* of the 21st instant that the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention unanimously endorse the course, conduct and votes of the Hon. Eugene Casserly, our worthy and distinguished United States Senator from the State of California.

Resolved, That his action, on all occasions, as our representative in the U. S. Senate, has been an honor to himself and to his constituents, and meets with our hearty and unanimous approval, and that the sense of this convention is without division in favor of his re-election.

NO EXTENSION.—A couple of weeks ago a number of fishermen and others appeared before the Solano Board of Supervisors to obtain an extension of time before the law protecting fish should take effect, which the code leaves in the power of the different counties. But upon protest of the State Fish Commissioners, who were present, the Board declined to interfere.

MEANS BUSINESS.—Henry Aronson assures us that he intends to close out his entire stock of goods and get out of the business. He is offering goods at remarkably low figures. All who want goods should call and see for themselves.

STILL EMPTY.—The county jail has been empty over a month. The Sheriff has taken advantage of this state of things to make some trifling repairs and give the institution a good airing.

WHEAT BURNED.—Fire was communicated to a wheat field belonging to Johnson Bros. and E. C. Church, near Silveyville, on Monday last, and about twenty-five acres burned.

GONE EAST.—Charley Morin and family started for Fort McPherson, Nebraska, overland, on Tuesday last, where they will make a short visit and return home again.

EXTENDED.—Lincoln avenue has been opened through to the west line of the town limits, now running the whole length of the incorporation.

FOR THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery, without stairs *or Ascend in the Elevator*—129 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

BORN.

At Cacheville, June 6th, to the wife of John L. Pace, a Son.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, June 24th, George Lippman to Anna Barnett.

DIED.

At Buckeye, June 25th, 1873, Mary Jane, daughter of J. H. and M. A. Daniel, aged 2 years, 3 months and 5 days.

POSITION WANTED!

By a Man and Wife without Children.

A married man is desirous of getting a position for himself and wife. Both are able and willing to work, either in town or country. While I am used to all kinds of ranch work, my wife understands dairying, cooking and general housework.

Address "M. J.," at the Tackney House, Woodland, until Tuesday next.

je20 1t

BLUE STONE—EASTERN, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE

COAL OIL, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. s14-1y

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Caster Oil, At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

HETCH-HETCHY VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.—It is estimated that about 10,000 white persons have visited the Yosemite Valley. If this multitude could be set down suddenly in Hetch-Hetchy, perhaps not one per cent. of the number would entertain the slightest doubt of their being in Yosemite. They find themselves among rocks, water-falls, meadows and groves, of Yosemite size and kind, grouped in Yosemite style; and, amid such a vast assemblage of sublime mountain forms, only acute observers, and those most familiar with the Yosemite Valley, would be able to note special differences. The only questions they would be likely to put would be, "What part of the valley is this?" "Where are the hotels?" The Yosemite Valley is situated half-way between the foot-hills and the top of the range; so, is Hetch-Hetchy Valley. The Merced River meanders leisurely down through Yosemite; so does the Tuolumne River through Hetch-Hetchy. The bottom of Yosemite is about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea; the bottom of Hetch-Hetchy is about 3,800. In both the walls are of gray granite, and rise precipitously from a level bottom, with but little *debris* along the bases.—*July Overland Monthly.*

TO CURE A COUGH, to relieve all irritations of the throat, to restore perfect soundness and health to the most delicate organizations of the human frame—the Lungs—use Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which is still prepared with the same care in the selection and compounding of its various ingredients as when it was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar, over forty years since.

TOOTH ACHE proceeds from ache in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment," heat the face well, and lap a flannel wet with the liniment on the face, also put a little of the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.

THE system frequently gets out of order and should be at once regulated, else other troubles will ensue; when physic is needed take "Parsons' Purgative Pills"; they are a safe, wholesome and natural medicine.

Medicinal Poisons on the Wane.

The patriarchs took no mercury, no bismuth, no iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychoria, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking note of it and returning to the first principles of medication. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also the most popular. Thousands of persons who only a few years ago believed implicity in all the poisons which figure in the pharmacopia, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all-sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, the liver, the discharging organs and the brain. The time is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessly administered by practitioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally ahead of the professionals, have already put the dangerous preparation aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon the public confidence, and it now takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufactured in this country.

Religious Services.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Elder J. N. Pendegast. Services at the Chapel every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 7.30 P.M. Sunday School at 9 A.M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Preaching every Sunday, in Central Hall, by Rev. S. R. Rosboro, at 11 A.M. and 7.30 P.M. All are invited. Sabath School immediately after the morning services.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. A. R. Sheriff, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 7.00 P.M. Seats free. Sunday School at 9.30 A.M. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7.30, and Class-meeting on Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock, at the Church.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Mass will be celebrated in the Court House, Woodland, at 11:30 A.M. on the first, third and fourth Sundays, and in Davisville on the second Sunday of each month.

Courts of Yolo County.

DISTRICT COURT—Hon. Lewis Ramage, Judge; D. Schindler, Clerk. Regular Terms commence on the third Monday in May, September and January.

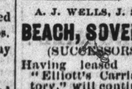
COUNTY COURT—Hon. J. A. Hutton, Judge; D. Schindler, Clerk. Regular terms, on the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

PROBATE COURT—Hon. J. A. Hutton, Judge; D. Schindler, Clerk. Regular terms, same as County Court.

Board of Supervisors.

E. Roberts, President; R. Megowan, Geo. H. Swingle. Regular meetings, on the first Monday in February, May, August and November

Announcement to the Public!



A. J. WELLS, J. SOVEREIGN, C. L. BEACH.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS TO ELLIOTT BROS.)

Having leased the building known as "Elliott's Carriage and Wagon Manufactory," will continue the business in all its branches, including

CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING,

BLACKSMITHING,

HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL JOBBING!

The members of this new firm are all old hands at the business, and understand thoroughly every department. MR. SOVEREIGN has been for several years past in the same line at Knight's Landing, and MR. BEACH is well-known as an experienced hand at the business in Woodland, while MR. WELLS is a good mechanic recently from the East.

A complete stock of New Materials has been purchased, selected with great care, especially for this market.

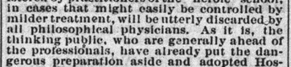
We respectfully invite the patronage of the public, warrant all work as represented, and shall charge only reasonable prices.

We are Agents for the Bain Wagons, the World Mower and the Hill Gang Plow, a supply of which will be kept on hand. Call and leave your orders.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & CO.

WOODLAND, May 1st, 1873. my9-3m

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!



The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

J. K. SMITH.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. je7-3m

LOST.

On Friday, June 6th, between Woodland and Elkhorn Landing, on the Sacramento River, a HICKORY WALKING STICK. The head is made of vulcanized India rubber; a gold band around the neck, and a gold quartz set in the top. Any person returning the same to the undersigned at his dental rooms in Woodland, will be suitably rewarded.

DR. W. J. PRATHER.

Woodland, June 18th, 1873. je20-tf

PASTURAGE.

Good Pasturage can be had for gentle stock at Shearer's. Inquire at the Depot. je13-tf

CORNING'S DOUBLE HORIZONTAL HAY PRESS!

This Press was Patented November 14th, 1871, and is one of the most

Important Inventions

Of the age, since it combines all the qualities of neat and substantial baling, with simplicity of arrangement and

UNLIMITED POWER!

Applied by means of a lever, working horizontally, and pressing any given amount of hay into bales of uniform dimensions. It is claimed for this Press,

First—That it will press nearly twice the amount of hay in the same time allowed any other press.

Second—That the work is equally well done.

Third—That it is less cumbersome, being easily transported from place to place

WITHOUT LOADING OR UNLOADING!

As with the Petaluma and other upright presses, and

Fourth—That it completely does away with all high-pitching and tramping, thereby saving almost one-half of the hard labor attending the use of all other hay presses.

The Trucks upon which these Presses are mounted are similar in size to those commonly used under Grain Separators, and the Press left mounted, when working, (two wheels being removed to admit of working the lever), and drawn from one place to another by the same team used for pressing hay—a pair of horses, mules or oxen doing the same kind and amount of baling. Another desirable feature of this Press is that

No Hard Wood is Needed or Used

In its construction, and all repairs can be made at any blacksmithing or wagon shop in the country, and what is still more desirable this Press can be sold for from

Ten to Twenty per cent. Less

Than the Petaluma, or any other upright Press ever built and offered to the public. A good supply of these Presses is now completed and ready for use. All Presses guaranteed to work as represented. Manufactured by

R. L. BEAMER,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Woodland, May, 1873. my30-3m

EXTRA OFFER.

SECOND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

THE CHROMO "CUTE" ELEGANTLY FRAMED AND A SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF 8,730 PREMIUMS AMOUNTING TO $41,000.

GIVEN AWAY

To Every Subscriber to that Popular Weekly,

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.

Chromos are delivered at once. The distribution will POSITIVELY take place on the TWENTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE.

OUR CHROMO "CUTE" is 16x20 inches in size, acknowledged to be the finest and handsomest picture ever given with any paper.

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND is an eight page illustrated family and story weekly in its third volume, has now over SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and rapidly increasing, which insures the success of the present distribution. The Publishers of Our Fireside Friend have sent to its subscribers this year over SEVENTY THOUSAND copies of the chromo "Cute," and are shipping hundreds every day. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR, which gives the subscribers FIFTY-TWO numbers of the best Family Weekly, the chromo "CUTE" finely framed, and a numbered CERTIFICATE entitling the holder to one share in the distribution of premiums for 1873. SUBSCRIBE now with the agent or send direct to the Publisher. SPECIMEN COPIES, particulars, etc., sent free.

AGENTS WANTED In every town, at home, or traveling. Large cash pay and liberal premiums for getting up clubs. The best outfit. Send at once for Terms and particulars. Address je13-mh15 WATERS & CO., Pubs., Chicago.

The Strongest Fire Insurance Guild in America!

Combined Assets, $20,000,000

GOLD!

Ann'l Fire Income, $8,500,000.

Associated to do a general Fire Insurance business on the Pacific Coast under

R. H. MACILL, Manager,

205 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Policies issued and renewed direct by

GEO. D. FISKE,

je13-3m Resident Agent, Woodland.

NEW SPRING STYLES

—OF—

MILLINERY

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

DRESSMAKING

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED MODES!

MRS. OGBURN

Having on hand a large assortment of Millinery Goods, desires to inform the public that she is prepared to furnish the LATEST AND BEST STYLES of goods in that line. According to the newest imported fashions, in style and taste to suit the most fastidious. Also,

Dressmaking,

in all its branches, according to the most approved modes.

The patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity is respectfully solicited.

I also have the agency for the

Weed Sewing Machine!

One of the very best and most reliable in use.

ap5-3m MRS. OGBURN.

House and Lot for Sale.

Wishing to leave the State on business, I offer for sale, cheap, my House and Lot in the Town of Woodland.

No objections to taking as part payment a span of good Horses or Mules.

I have also a No. 1 HAY PRESS, New, which I will sell cheap.

R. B. DINSMORE.

Woodland, Cal., May 7th, 1873. my9-1m

AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINTS. A full supply of the various shades for sale at E. BYNUM & CO'S.

tly1-3m

GEO. LEWALD & Co.,

(Successors to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN)

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE,

OILS, PAINTS AND WALL-PAPER,

Orders received for all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

Agents for

Wood's Self-Raking Reaper!

—AND—

NEW IRON MOWER!

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Goods Sold at Low Prices and on Reasonable Terms.

ALL KINDS OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

my16-tf

THOMAS & HUNT,

We take pleasure in announcing that we have received

AN IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

SPRING GOODS,

Which we shall offer to the public at rates to

Defy all and every competition.

Special attention is called to our Latest Styles

—OF—

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

The Latest Novelties in

FANCY GOODS!

Our stock in both lines is strikingly large and well selected.

The Most Complete Stock of

STRAW GOODS!

And a great many more articles too numerous to mention.

We have also received an entire new stock of

CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

—AND—

HATS, IN ALL STYLES.

We cordially invite our patrons to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

Woodland, March 27th, 1873.

v. s. Simon. | 3d. entrance. | s. s. Simon.

NEW BUSINESS FIRM

—AT—

KNIGHT'S LANDING!

Huston Brothers,

SUCCESSORS TO

HUSTON & GOLDMAN,

KNIGHT'S LANDING,

YOLO COUNTY,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

—AND—

GRAIN.

YOLO COUNTY CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

READ & WELCH, Proprietors.

In this establishment can be found anything under the head of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

—INCLUDING—

BOOTS, SHOES

HATS, CAPS,

Trunks, Valises, Knives,

POCKET BOOKS, COMBS,

And a list of

OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

P.S.—Call for the best genuine home-made

BUCK GLOVES!

my25

E. Bynum & Co.,

COR. ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.

je6-3m

IMPROVE YOUR POULTRY.

It Costs no More

TO KEEP

GOOD FOWLS

Than Poor Ones.

Oakland Poultry Yards,

Cor. 16th & Castro sts., Oakland, Cal.

Season of 1873.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from the largest and Best Bred Fowls in the WORLD, carefully packed in Patent Boxes and guaranteed to carry safely any distance.

THE VARIETIES COMPRISE

Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns, Houdans, Silver and Golden Spangled Polish, Black Spanish, Crevecoeurs, Houen and Aylesbury Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, and Sebright and Game Bantams.

Send stamp for Illustrated circular to GEO. B. BAYLEY, Importer and breeder of Choice Poultry. P. O. Box 650, San Francisco; also, agent for the *Poultry World*, a monthly Illustrated Journal, devoted entirely to Poultry; tells how to Keep Fowls for *Profit*; a complete repository of information on the subject. Subscription only $1.25 a year. Agents wanted in every town in the State. Address P. O. Box 650, S.F.

☞ Please state in what paper you saw this advertisement. fe15-1s6m

COLEMAN'S Dr. J. S. Coleman's Compound Extract of Eucalyptus, is a preparation combining all the valuable medicinal properties of the Eucalyptus, and is acknowledged by grateful thousands to be the best remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of all diseases of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY CANAL, and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, as it seems to have a direct affinity for these organs and their surroundings, and cures them by its alterative, healing and balsamic properties more effectually than any other known remedy.

It is also an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Pulmonary Organs such as BRONCHITIS, HACKING COUGH, NAUSEA DURING PREGNANCY, DYSPEPSIA, LEUCORRHŒA, ETC.

EUCALYPTUS

This preparation is the result of Dr. Coleman's experiments with the medicinal properties of the tree in the U. S. Marine Hospital in San Francisco, in 1871 and 1872, where he had unusual facilities for testing the various methods of preparing the remedy, and its uses. It can be relied upon as certain to give the promised results, and hundreds of testimonials of its efficacy can be seen at his office, 405 Kearny st., San Francisco.

COLEMAN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS is a powerful, yet harmless febrifuge, and is a special preparation for the treatment of the malarious fevers of our Interior valleys, and is warranted to cure any case of FEVER AND AGUE treated with it according to directions, while the baneful results of the use of the usual quinine and arsenical remedies for those diseases are entirely avoided.

Beware of imitations, and take none but COLEMAN'S.

For sale everywhere, and by Chas. Langley & Co., Druggists, Agents, San Francisco.

my2-1yls

WM. PRICE, J. BENHAYON, J. LEVISON.

WM. PRICE & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandies, Wines and Liquors,

No. 14 K street, between Second and Third, ap19] SACRAMENTO. 6m

L. M. RUE,

Photographic Artist,

Main st. (opposite the College), Woodland.

Having purchased the PALACE GALLERY, I am now prepared to take Photographs, Porcelain Pictures, Ambreitypes and Melainotypes in the most approved style of the art. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully ask my old friends and others to call and see me at my new rooms, where I will promise to give entire satisfaction in all cases. ap12-6m

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, June 27th, 1873.

Cobras and Tigers—A Nice Region to Live In.

Two papers, one the official report of Grant Duff, and the other read a few days ago by Captain Rogers, before the London Society of Arts, gives figures touching the loss of life in India through the assaults of wild beasts and venomous snakes, that are positively startling. It appears from these authorities that in 1871, the total number of deaths caused by these creatures was no less than 18,073. The record in 1869 was 15,529, so that in spite of the decrease in the number of noxious animals we are accustomed to observe with the approach and contact of civilized man, the list of victims was lengthened during these two years in a terrible manner. In fact, the mortality from this cause appears to exceed that of all the wars carried on in or near the East Indies, and the beasts and snakes seem to kill more men than the men kill of each other.

Some particular individuals among the wild animals acquire special fame for their horrible exploits and long-continued impunity. Captain Rogers describes a tigress in the central provinces as specially prominent in this way. She caused, he says, the destruction of thirteen villages and 250 square miles of country were thrown by her out of cultivation. Another tigress, in 1869, killed 127 people and actually stopped a public high road for many weeks, the inhabitants not daring to travel by it. In 1858 a panther, in broad daylight, broke into the town of Chirols and came within one hundred yards of the jail, attacking everybody he saw. He was killed, but he had time to kill and desperately wound three others before he succumbed. The magistrates of the various departments are constantly reporting the ravages of the tigers and panthers who destroy, not only human beings, but immense numbers of cattle. It appears that the increase of human population not only brings increased mortality from this cause, the wild beasts losing no whit of their boldness with the advance of man, but rather acquiring fresh audacity and bloodthirstiness. The serpents, too, apparently dispute the ground inch by inch, and even invade houses of the most populous districts. Soldiers are constantly attacked in their cantonments by the cobra di capello, the bite of which venomous reptile is almost certain to be fatal, although according to Dr. Bucler, who has had wide experience, the poison may be successfully combated by alcohol if taken in time.

THE MOUNTAINS OF COLORADO.—The mountain ranges of Colorado cover an area of 50,000 to 70,000 square miles. This excludes bodily the entire territory east of this point. All Switzerland covers but 16,000 square miles, or, to be accurate, 15,990. The fact is Switzerland, compared to Colorado, is as one of the little toy cows to a living buffalo. You can take up the whole little State and set it down in either the North, Middle or South Park without touching the rim of the mountains which wall in these singular enclosures. These Parks are each of them from 24,000 to 28,000 square miles in extent, and the San Louis is nearly as long as all three. So farns the magnitude, which is certainly an element to mountain scenery—as to pure scenic beauty—of course the evidence cannot be reduced to figures, but it is reasonable to suppose that this vast expanse of gigantic ranges, endless cañons, bottomless guiches, with its lakes swung 12,000 feet in the air, and its cascades and waterfalls still higher—with its eternal snows and pre-Adamite stone forests of tropical effloresence—offers all of picturesque and wild effect that any other land or region claims. Call Switzerland the miniature Colorado of Europe, and let us have done forever, with the other phrase, which has little or no meaning in itself when the above facts are considered.—*Parenological Jour.*

"NEWSPAPER POSTAGE"—THE FACTS.—The law does not and will not, after June 30th, require full prepayment of postage on all printed matter. Transient or miscellaneous matter must be fully prepaid at the mailing office. Regular publications, known as newspapers or periodicals, may be sent to subscribers now and after the 30th instant, unpaid, and the postage collected quarterly of the sub cribers. Newspaper exchanges may be prepaid quarterly, either at the office of mailing or delivery. The requirement for full payment on transient printed matter is statutory, not departmental, and therefore cannot be abrogated by the Postmaster-General. It is made the duty of all Postmasters to collect all deficient postage at the office of delivery, whether upon letters or printed matter, more or less of said matter being inadvertently transmitted in the mails. It is not shown that more is collected at the Washington office than is legally due, or more than at other offices, in proportion to the quantity of said matter delivered. If any statement has been made that no papers will be sent without prepayment, then a mistake has been made, for large numbers are sent daily to subscribers, as provided by law. One cent will fully prepay on any daily or weekly published in this city, but it will not carry two such papers, nor will it carry the larger New York weekly or daily papers. *Washington Chronicle.*

ASSYRIAN RESEARCH.—The following telegram has been received by the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, from Mr. George Smith:

"MOSUL, May 19th,—5 P.M.

"I am excavating the site of the King's Library, at Nineveh, which I found without much difficulty. Many fresh objects of high importance have rewarded my search. Since my last message I have come upon numerous valuable inscriptions and fragments of all classes, including very curious syllabaries and bilingual records. Among them is a remarkable table of the penalties for neglect or infraction of the laws. But my most fortunate discovery is that of a broken tablet, containing the very portion of the text which was missing from the Deluge tablet. Immense masses of earth and debris overlie whatever remains to be brought to light in this part of the great mound. Much time and large sums of money would be required to lay it open. I therefore await instructions from you and the Museum, as the season is closing.

ONE hundred and three vessels have loaded with grain this year at the Oakland wharf. Had the wheat that filled these vessels been taken to San Francisco and there loaded, an additional tax of $1,000,000 at least would have been levied upon the farmers for dockage, wharfage, cartage, handling, etc. There are no wharf, dock or cartage expenses attending the loading of vessels at the Oakland wharf.

30 YEARS AGO
MEXICAN
MUSTANG
LINIMENT

Was first known in America. Its merits are well known. It has the oldest and best record of any Liniment in the world. From the millions upon millions of bottles sold no complaint has ever reached us, and as a healing and

PAIN-SUBDUING LINIMENT,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is recommended with unbounded assurance in all cases of Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Rheumatism, Hard Swellings, Bites, Chills and Stiffness of the Joints, Sore Feet, Ears, &c., &c., among all persons, and for sprains, Founders, Ring-bone, Poll-evil, Scratches, Wind-galls, Hoof-ale, Spavins, Spring-halt, Saddle, Collar and Harness Galls; also diseases of the Eye and Ear in

Horses, Mules or Cattle.

MUSTANG
LINIMENT
WILL ALSO

Cure Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Lame Back, Salt-Rheum, Poisonous Bites, External Pains and Muscle Affections, Sore Nipples, &c., and may be justly termed the panacea for all

EXTERNAL WOUNDS.

☞ Remember, this Liniment did not spring up in a day or a year, producing THE MOST ABSURD AND UNNATURAL CURES CLAIMED BY NEWBORN AND MUSHROOM LINIMENTS. Still we have the experience of over thirty years of trial, with the most substantial results, and by a multitude of witnesses.

If the Liniment is not as recommended, the

Money will be Refunded.

Do not be imposed upon by using any other Liniment claiming the same properties or results. They are a cheat and a fraud. Be sure and get nothing but

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

25c., 50c. and $1 per Bottle.

NOTICE SIZE OF BOTTLE, STYLE, &c.

LYON MFG. CO

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm.

A NEW APPLICATION3 MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is soon and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches as Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 6 Bond Street, New York. my9-ly-ebwy

LUMBER!

L. B. RUGGLES,

(Successor to Ruggles & Hollingsworth)

DEALER IN

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Shakes,
Doors,
Blinds,
Plaster Paris,

SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,

Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.,

Railroad St., West of the College,

WOODLAND.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

my23-3m

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE
—AND—
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. They are prepared to do work in the best style, such as

Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.

None but the best materials used in our work.

Also, Sole Agents in Yolo County for W. S. READ & CO'S

UNIVERSAL LIQUID SLATING
FOR BLACKBOARDS.

Old Boards Repaired, and new ones put up on Plaster or Wood.

HOERNLEIN & STOCKWELL.

☞ Office, one door south of Dr. Ray's office, near railroad, Woodland. my23-3m

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the

Old Postoffice Building,

Opposite the Store of Geo. Lewald & Co.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,
—AND—
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the FINEST OF HEARSES.

J. H. BROGAN.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. je7-3m

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. sl4-ly

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Brushes,
Perfumery,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or Night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

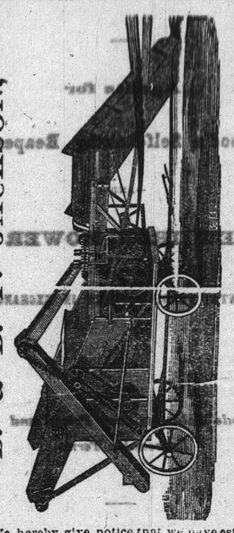
ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

ap25-3m Woodland.

New Business!

BYRON JACKSON. B. F. JACKSON.

B. & B. F. JACKSON,



Manufacturers of Jackson's Patent Elevator & Self-Feeder Attachment. Woodland, Cal.

We hereby give notice that we have established a Machine and Blacksmith Shop in connection with SIBLEY & CALLEN'S PLANING MILLS, cor. Railroad street and Oak avenue, where we are manufacturing our

Patent Elevator and Self-Feeder Attachment to Threshing Machines!

We are also prepared to repair all kinds of Agricultural Machinery and Steam Engines.

Having had practical experience on the farm with all kinds of implements, and having the best of facilities for manufacturing and repairing the same, we respectfully ask our friends and the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, May 6th, 1873.

my9 3m B. & B. F. JACKSON.

JAMES SIBLEY. W. E. CALLEN.

Removal.

The lease of the

Yolo Planing Mill,

Expired on the 17th instant.

We hereby give notice that we have rebuilt said Mill, and put in a new engine with ample power, and are now setting up new and improved machinery on the corner of Oak Avenue and Railroad street, south of the College, and, as said lease has expired, we are fully prepared to do a general milling business in all its departments.

DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, ETC.,
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,
BRACKETS,
Planing,
Scroll Sawing,
Wood Turning.

WINE AND WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER

General Jobbing Contracting
—AND—
HOUSE-BUILDING BUSINESS!

All Work Warranted.

Mechanics are invited to give us a call for all kinds of Mill work, Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Thankful for past favors we respectfully ask our old friends the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, July 8th, 1872.

ap18-3m SIBLEY & CALLEN.

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

AGENT FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

ap12-3m

WANTED. We will give men and women Business that will Pay from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address, J. LATHAM & CO.,

my9-6w 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Professional and Amateur Musicians should examine the COMBINATION SOLO STOPS, found only in GEO. WOODS & CO'S ORGANS.

THE ÆOLINE. A most delicate soft or breathing stop.

THE VOX HUMANA. A barritone solo, not a fan or tremolo.

THE PIANO. A beautifully toned piano, which will never require tuning. See advertisement in another column. je13-6w

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

H. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton sts., N.Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

FLORENCE.

Special attention is called to the great improvements made recently in this excellent Machine, and to the new and elegant styles of Tables added to our list.

FLORENCE.

For those who prefer a Machine feeding the work away from the operator, we now have one of that description quiet, easy-running and having all the other peculiar excellencies of the other style.

FLORENCE

Is sure to please. If there is one within a thousand miles of San Francisco not working well, I will attend to it without any expense to the owner. SAMUEL HILL, Agt.

FLORENCE

Is the only Machine that can sew in more than one direction—having a reversible feed—a great advantage in fastening ends of seams, in quilting, etc.

FLORENCE.

Examine the Florence, or send for Circular and samples of work before you purchase a Sewing Machine. BUY THE BEST! Machines sold on liberal terms.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES.

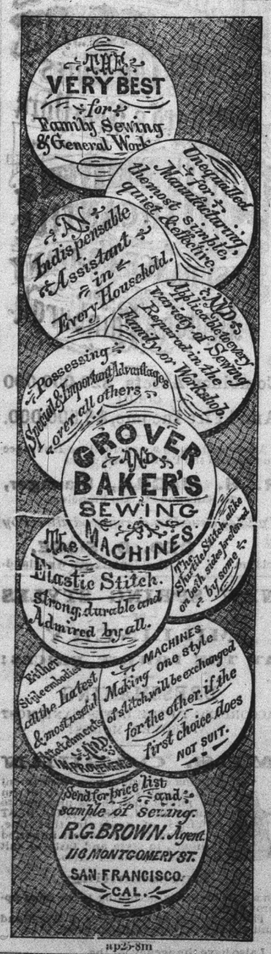
SAMUEL HILL, Agent,

No. 19 New Montgomery Street,

Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

L. MACHEFERT,

ap25m8 Local Agent.



ap25-3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

ap18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE!

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal,
Springs, Axles, Bolts,
Nails, Locks,
Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

☞ IN EVERY STYLE! ☜

Cordage,
Blasting-Powder,
Fuse, Amunition,
Wood and Willow-ware

in great variety

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints,
Oils,
Brushes,
Window-Glass,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

my9-3m GRAY & WOOD.

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,

my30-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

W. H. WINNE. SAM'L CALDWELL.

AT THE OLD STAND,

First Street, - Woodland.

Winne & Caldwell,

PROPRIETORS

PIONEER PLANING MILL!

We hereby notify the public that we have erected a new Mill on the old site, and have put in

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY!

We are prepared to fill all orders and do a general contracting business. We keep none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN!

And guarantee all work. We are prepared to make

Doors,
Sash,
Casings,
Inside Finish,
Brackets, and
Scroll-Sawing.

Mouldings Made to Order.

Store Fronts, Door and Window Frames, Wood Turning.

CONTRACTS TAKEN and JOBBING promptly attended to at San Francisco prices.

☞ We have made arrangements for furnishing Architectural Ornaments of all kinds, at reasonable prices. je13-3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. my16m3

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. ap12-3m no16-tf

REMOVAL
OF THE
WOODLAND PROVISION STORE
—AND—
FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork,

Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

je20-3m

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,
—AND—
METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

GALVANIZED IRON

Water Tanks!

All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR

Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY

Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

my2-3m C. D. MORIN.

The standard remedy for COUGHS, INFLUENZA, *Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs*, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allay irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally.

se21-1y

FURNITURE STORE
—AND—
Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

ap18-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

PACIFIC SALOON!

Chris. Seiber, - - Proprietor,

Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.

I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.

PACIFIC SALOON.

Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.

ap25-3m

NEW PAINT SHOP.

W. S. SPENCE,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,

All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. ap12-3m

$50,000.00

To Loan on approved Real Estate security, by

Geo. D. Fiske & Co.,

Masonic Block.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, as quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES! SO QUICK, SO RAPID, SO PERFECT, THAT THE BODY EXPERIENCES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, A

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the body, the vital principles for its repair; the waste of the body with new and healthful material. Scrofula, Syphilitic Complaints, Mercurial disease, Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Bladder, Ulcers in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Diseases from the Face, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weaknesses and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it, for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

To the nations, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually preying, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and supplies the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Suppression of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back, and along the loins. Head this, Many Sick,

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms in the System, Pin, Seat, Tape, etc.

Tumor of 10 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1863.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

se7-1y

THE SALES OF LAST YEAR,

NEW TRIUMPHS!

The Statistics from sworn returns of the Sales of Sewing Machines in 1872 (reported in 1873), show that the

SINGER MANUFACTURING COM'Y

Sold, Last Year, over

45,000 MORE MACHINES

THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And over one quarter of all machines sold during that year. Nine out of ten of said Singer Machines were for FAMILY use—proving the great popularity of the Singer in the household. Annexed are the Sales of the different makers:

THE

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SOLD

219,758 Machines!

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. sold	174,468
Howe Machine Company (estimated)	15,000
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co'y.	32,040
Domestic Sewing Machine Company	49,554
Weed Sewing Machine Company	4,444
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co'y.	33,839
Wilson Sewing Machine Company	22,666
Florence Sewing Machine Company	15,783
B. P. Howe Sewing Machine Company	14,007
Blees Sewing Machine Company	6,053
Keystone Sewing Machine Company	2,895
Bartram & Fanton Manufacturing Co'y	1,000

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

105 KEARNEY ST., San Francisco.

Thos. M. Prior, Agent, Woodland.

mh29-6m

M. PETERSON,

CARRIAGE PAINTER!

I have again resumed my old business, and am fully prepared to do all work in my line in the best manner and in the highest style of the Painter's art; such as House Painting, Graining, Marbling, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painting of every description. Also,

CEMENTING and PAINTING BRICK BUILDINGS,

Warranted permanent and water-proof.

SHOP ON MAIN ST., Woodland,

West of Washington Hall. de28-1y

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK,

&c., &c., &c.,

No. 114 J street, ... SACRAMENTO

ap19-3m

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 6. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1873. NO. 32.

[ORIGINAL.]

The Cottage o'er the Hill.

In the hour when morn is breaking,
Straying through the leafy dell,
While each bird, to joy awaking,
Joins the happy choral swell,
Oft I fondly, fondly linger
'Neath the blossom-laden tree,
Listening, while some little singer
Warbles forth his melody.

But a joy that's sweeter, fonder,
Dearer than all others still,
Greets me when my footsteps wander
To the cottage o'er the hill—
To the little rustic cottage,
To the cottage o'er the hill.

In the hour when Phœbus lingers,
While his parting golden beams
Gilds the West with magic fingers,
Beautiful as fairy dreams;
By the gently slumbering ocean,
Pensive then I love to stray,
Wrapt in tender, fond emotion,
As the twilight fades away.

But a joy that's sweeter, fonder,
Dearer than all others still,
Greets me when my footsteps wander
To the cottage o'er the hill—
To the little rustic cottage,
To the cottage o'er the hill.

S. W.

Mrs. Andrews.

"It's no use. I can't put it off another day," I remarked more to myself than my great lazy brother, who lay stretched out on the library lounge, just after breakfast, reading the newspaper.

"Can't put off what?" he inquired, tossing the carefully perused sheet on the floor—his usual habit.

"Can't put off having my dresses made," I replied, a little petulantly I am afraid, for I knew my answer would disappoint him. Men generally have very litte sympathy with housekeeping and dressmaking trials—at least my brother had none. "Women spend altogether too much time over these things," I heard him say time and time again, and naturally was vexed at myself for giving utterance to this thought before him.

"Oh, dresses!" he replied, in his usual tormenting tone when a subject didn't please him. "I thought from your manner that it was something of importance."

"Very probable, Mr. John Bittinger," I answered, wrathfully, "if you hadn't a decent coat to your back, you would think—"

"That it was a matter to be attended to immediately," he interrupted. "And I should go at once to my tailor's; but then I should never wait to get into such a fix."

Oh, the tantalizing manner with which this was spoken! If you had heard it you would have longed to box his ears just as I did.

"If you had a baby to take care of and a house to attend to, and all your own marketing to attend to," I began, my burning cheeks fully testifying to my vexation. But he again stopped me with:

"If I had a baby to take care of, and a nurse to do it; and a house to attend to, with an experienced housekeeper at the head of the establishment, I don't think I should have any excuse for not having a decent dress to my back, or for being served more than once with rump steak, especially when I paid for porter-house."

This was a sore spot, and John knew it; and I thought it was real hateful of him to revert to the matter again, especially as so much fun had been made of me in the past; but one can never be angry with John for more than a minute—at least I never could. He saw my red face, and concluded he had gone far enough, for, jumping up quickly, he pulled me down on his knee (the great, rough, shaggy fellow) and said, while both arms held me tight:

"The little woman can't take a joke any better now than before she was a matron, I discover. It was only in fun, Kate. Pull my whiskers, box my ears, do anything you choose—only do something. There!" as I couldn't help laughing to see how much in earnest he was growing.

"Now it's all right, isn't it? She shall bother about dressmaking, and buy tough steak, and be just as ridiculous as she chooses—only she must never on any account be angry with her brother for more than a second at a time. And now what kind of dresses is she going to buy, and how is she going to have them made? Pompadour and pelerine and flounces, and all that sort of thing, I suppose?"

"I don't know exactly how I want them made," I replied, laughing; for this was an unusual condescension of John's. The only thing that bothers me is who I can get to make them. Somebody told me about a Mrs. Andrews who fitted beautifully."

"Mrs. who, did you say?" inquired my brother, loosing his hold of me, and looking into my face eagerly and almost sternly, I thought.

"Mrs. Andrews," I answered, wondering what in the world had come over him. "But what makes you act so funny about it?"

"Funny?" he repeated after me, half musingly. "Do I act funny? I didn't mean to. But truly, Kate, if there is one name that I hate more than another in the whole vocabulary of names, that one is Andrews."

"But surely, John," I said, "you must have a reason for this. What can it be?" and I slipped off his knee on to the lounge and made preparations to listen comfortably to a long story: for my brother had been a great traveler, and had the power, when he felt like it, of taking his hearers with him to every place he had visited. I soon found that this was one of the times when he didn't feel like it, for he said, with a smile and a good natured shrug of his broad shoulders,

"You got all fixed for it, didn't you, little curiosity shop? But it's no go. I had a friend once who bore that name—that's all; and he disgraced himself and his name, and caused a few of us a good deal of trouble. That's the sum and substance of it; but all this happened a good while ago, and it isn't worth thinking about. Come, off with you to the dressmaker with the odious name, while I go down town and see what the news is."

It was natural, I suppose, that I should speculate a little about this secret of John's—for it was a secret I was quite sure by the way he dismissed me from his confidence; and so as I rode along to the street and number where I was directed to find this wonderful dressmaker, who could fit without measurement, and trim without patterns, I imagined all sorts of strange adventures for my brother, in which everything conceivable figured, pistols and coffee, etc., etc.; in short, everything except love. That could have never have befallen him, or I should have heard of it. True, John had been away from us for at least five years, and during a large portion of that time we had scarcely heard from him. Still, had he been through any love affair, we certainly should have known it; and then, again, John wasn't the kind of man to fall in love any way. He had been always extremely reserved in society, invariably preferring companionship of his own sex, much to my discomfiture, who had made at least half a dozen splendid matches for him.

In the midst of my reverie the coachman appeared, saying "This is the house, madam," and I found that I had rolled into a quiet, clean street, and had stopped before a plain two-story frame house, bearing the number I was in search of. A wholesome, motherly-looking woman opened the door, and in answer to my call for Mrs. Andrews, directed me upstairs to the "second-story," and there I found her. I wish I could give even a slight idea of the figure that greeted my eye as I entered the room. She was about medium height, with a slender, graceful—wondrously graceful—figure. I thought then, and I say now, that she was the most beautiful woman I ever beheld. Such exceeding symmetry of face and form is hardly met with more than once in a lifetime. It is no use to attempt a description. Her eyes was dark blue, veiled by long, sweeping lashes, adding to the look of patience and sadness expressed in every feature. She looked about twenty, though I found afterward that she was something older than this.

"Mrs. Andrews?" said I, interrogatively, as she opened the door to my knock.

"Mrs. Andrews," she answered with a smile—a smile so sweet and rare that I could have caught her in my arms and kissed her without further parley.

"The dressmaker?" I asked again, coloring to the roots of my hair without the least reason in the world.

"Mrs. Andrews, the dressmaker," she replied with dignity, the smile fading from her face. "Can I do anything for you?"

In five minutes I had explained my business, and waited to see what she would say.

"I have engagements for all this week," she said, in low sweet tones, glancing at her memorandum book. "And then, again, Mrs. Sinclair, I never go out. My work is all brought to me here, and when it is finished, my customers"—here she turned her head, and looked out of the window for a second—"my customers"—this time more decidedly—"send for it."

"You do not mean to say that you never go out of doors?" I inquired, with a shudder. Some way the idea of this lovely woman, forever shut up with her work in this lonely street, was more than I could bear.

"Oh no," she answered, smiling again, very much to my delight; "I only mean I never go out to work."

"Have you any especial reason for this?" was my next query. "Do you not find it equally remunerative?"

"Oh, it is not that," she replied, quickly; "but I have a little baby girl, not quite two years old, whom I find it impossible to leave."

"But that will make no difference to me," I interrupted warmly. "I think I should quite enjoy having your little one with us. She will be company for my baby; and, my dear little woman, I really believe the change would be good for you both. I think I can safely promise not to overwork you."

Delicate, sweet, lady-like as she was, kind words were evident strangers to her ears; for, after a moment's silence, she said, with a choking sob she vainly endeavored to hide:

"You are very good to me; we will come next Monday morning."

That was all—every word. I never so longed for power to express my sympathy and desire to be of service as at that moment, but all I could do was to press her hand warmly, and promise to send the carriage for her. How valueless words are at such times!

John was home before me. Great lazy fellow! he had nothing to do but look out a little for the property he had amassed. He had made heaps of money, invested it wisely, and the result was not only physical inactivity, but a morbid mental condition which seemed to me, as in my love I watched him more closely than any one else, developing in a marked and disagreeable avoidance of all society. He rode alone, walked alone, sat in his room and read, and studied and smoked alone. He let me in, however, at all times, and seemed desirous of making me happy. My husband at this time was abroad, so I suppose he felt some obligations concerning me.

As usual I found him on the library lounge, reading.

"Oh, John!" said I, "I have lots to tell you. Guess where I have been, and what I have found! Oh, such an adventure as I have had."

"Adventure?" he repeated, with a laugh. "Adventure? why bless your heart, little sister, women are always having adventures. Don't ask me to bother my brain about such a commonplace subject."

"But guess where I have been."

"Shopping, of course. What did you buy me, Kate?"

"I haven't been shopping at all," I answered. "Can't you remember what we were talking about this morning?"

"Oh, yes," said he, "I remember. You said you couldn't put it off another day; and now I suppose you have been cut and fitted in a truly Parisian manner, and will outdo and overwhelm every lady of your acquaintance."

"That's as much as you know," I interrupted, wrathfully. "I have found a dressmaker, John, just the sweetest, cunningest—I'll tell you all about it—." And while I stopped a second to take breath he broke in, almost harshly,

"The dressmaker you spoke of before you went out?—Is her name—"

"Andrews—Mrs. Andrews," I suggested, in my enthusiasm quite forgetful of his horror of the name.

"And is she coming here," he continued.

"Yes, next Monday."

"Well, now, Kate," said he, while his eyes looked straight into mine, "I never want to be compelled to meet man, woman or child by that name. So you will please bear in mind that while that woman is an inmate of this house I shall take my meals in my own room, or after you have finished."

"But, John," I entreated, "have you ever seen this women? Can it be that my reason for this aversion has originated in her?"

"Good heavens! no. What possible connection do you suppose could ever have existed between your dressmaker and myself? I thought you had some sense, Kate. It was a man who made me a monomaniac on this subject; so don't ask any more questions."

I didn't ask any more questions; and what was more, I firmly decided that my brother and his freaks were quite beneath my notice. But I did make ready for my my dressmaker, dedicating to her use as pleasant a room as I had in the house—one that I knew she would enjoy herself in when her day's work was done, and she had time to fold her baby to her heart and rock her to sleep, as I did mine, in the dim, beautiful twilight.

Monday morning came, and with it Mrs. Andrews and the little one, the last a golden haired, bright-faced sylph of a child, just a minature copy of her mother. Day after day passed, and vexed as I was with John, I couldn't help enjoying and laughing heartily at the comical situations he not unfrequently found himself in. It seemed to me that his principal business consisted in dodging this poor inoffensive little Mrs. Andrews. She knew I had a brother, and after the first day or two gave up wondering why he did not come to the table. I knew it bothered her at first, although she had too much good sense to put her thoughts into words. She was a strange woman to manage. That she appreciated my kindness was very evident, but no argument that I could use was sufficeint to induce her to sit with me of an evening in the parlor or library. She was my dressmaker—that she was very anxious to impress upon my mind, much to my annoyance. The only way I could ever get her to ride with me was to invent some excuse for shopping, and instruct the coachman to drive to the park afterward. At such times, although certain she was made happy by the change, yet there seemed to be always something oppressing her. Once I said, pushing her gently back among the cushions, "I wish you would try and enjoy this, and get all the good out of it you possibly can. See what a good time little Maude is having." (That was her baby's name.)

"I do enjoy it, my dear Mrs. Sinclair," she replied very sweetly. "At the same I do not like to feel that I am neglecting your work."

The atmosphere of reserve with which she surrounded herself was as impenetrable as it was incomprehensible. Her language was choice and cultured, but she seemed to keep double guard over herself lest she should be betrayed into a conversation on other subjects than dressmaking. One evening as I approached the room intending to sit with her a while, I heard her voice, at first I thought in prayer, but after a second I stood spell-bound, as she recited in tones I shall never forget the following:

"I think we are too ready with complaint
In this fair world of ours. Had we no hope
Indeed, beyond the zenith and the slope
Of yonder gray, blank sky, we might grow faint
To muse upon eternity's constraint
Round our aspirant souls; but since the scope
Must widen early, is it well to droop
For a few days consumed in loss and taint?
O pusillanimous heart, be comforted!
And like a cheerful traveler take the road,
Singing beside the hedge. What if the bread
Be bitter in thine inn, and thou unshod
To meet the flints? At least it may be said,
Because the way is short, I thank thee, God."

I then went back to my room and had a good cry. Before I had quite finished a servant entered, and said, "Mr. John wants to see you in the library."

So down I went, and presented myself to my astonished brother with a face swollen and red with weeping. "Why, Kate, my dear child, what is the matter?"

"Do you really want me to tell you?" I sobbed.

"Why, of course I do."

"You never let me speak of her," I continued, burying my head on his neck.

"Who is her?" he asked wonderingly.

"My dressmaker, you know. I—" And I was going on, when he interrupted me with, "I knew you would have trouble with her sooner or later. You were bound to. Any one with that name—"

And as true as I live my brother shuddered so that I felt myself growing cold too, from mere sympathy.

"Oh, it isn't at all what you think," I managed to say; and after a good many attempts I made him understand the situation. What was my astonishment to hear him say, "Poor little dressmaker! She has perhaps had some great trouble. I am glad you have been so kind to her. If her life is spared till to-morrow morning, I will let you introduce me at breakfast."

What was the reason, do you think, that I never loved my brother in all my life as I did at that moment? and the great, big, shaggy fellow knew it, too, for he kissed me over and over again, telling me all the while what a good little woman I was, and that he was just as ashamed of himself as he could be. After a while he got at the business about which he wished to consult me. He wanted me to look over a big box of his papers, selecting all those of a certain name and date. "There is nothing private about them," he said, "but I can not bear to touch them, and it will help me. I shall be so relieved."

My answer was to order the box sent to my room immediately. After this I ventured to call upon Mrs. Andrews.

"Just come here," said I, by way of introduction, "and see what a job my brother has given me;" and I led her to the box. "I believe I will let you help me to-morrow."

"Why not to-night?" she asked. "Perhaps he is in a hurry for them. Truly I do not feel in the least sleepy."

Neither did I; so at it we went.

"And is this man your brother?" she inquired, holding up a bill, and giving me a look I shall never forget to my dying day—"John Bittinger."

"That's his name," I answered, frightened half out of my wits. "But why do you ask?"

"The name is very familiar," she explained, in a quiet voice, and then bent over her task, determined upon guarding her secret with her life if necessary.

Such a pale, set, earnest, wretched face I never looked upon before or since. I took no notice, for you see a glimmering of the truth had dawned upon me, and although eager to know, I could afford to wait.

Fifteen minutes, I think, passed in perfect silence, our hands busy all the time unfolding and sorting anew.

"What in the world is this, do you suppose? Here is a letter, a love letter—it can't be that John Bittinger ever wrote a love letter; directed to Miss Maude Fanning. Isn't this funny? Here is the way it begins: 'My own darling.' Oh, isn't this fun—"

"Stop, Mrs. Sinclair!" said my companion, taking the letter from my hands and holding it close to her heart. "That is my letter, and I claim the right to read it alone." And without waiting for another word, she turned away and walked like a queen into her own apartment.

I sat like one spellbound until she returned to my room.

"Where is your brother?" she said.

"Down stairs, in the library," I answered.

"Take me to him!" was the next sentence she uttered.

John lay just where I had left him on the lounge. With a sigh, which was almost a groan, she walked to his side, and said: "John, I have just received your letter."

If you could have seen him then, you would have thought just as I did, that the fellow was going mad. He cleared that sofa with a bound, and the next thing I knew my dressmaker was in John Bittinger's arms.

"What did all this mean?" you ask.

Only this, my brother was formerly in partnership with a Mr. Andrews. This Mr. Andrews was desperately in love with the lady John was engaged to. He succeeded in parting the lovers, that very letter figuring conspicuously in the separation. This, John (who, it seems, up to this time must have placed entire confidence in him), placed with others to mail upon his desk. Andrews must have withdrawn it—not being able just then to destroy it—and mixed it with others. This letter explained the whole situation, which Andrews had been for some time shrouding in mystery. At any rate, he made trouble enough; and my dressmaker married the wrong man, and the wrong man drank up all his money and died.

She is John's wife now, and I am happy, for they both love me.

INTRODUCTION OF COACHES INTO ENGLAND.—Coaches came into general use in England earlier than on the continent of Europe. Queen Elizabeth's state carriage was the first vehicle which was designated by that name in the island. In 1588 the queen rode from Somerset House to Paul's Cross, to return thanks after the destruction of the Spanish Armada, in a coach presented to her by Henry, Earl of Arundel. It is described as "a chariot throne, drawn by two white horses." The royal fashion found many imitators; and although the coaches of that period must have been clumsy and uncomfortable, they multiplied so rapidly that Dekker, satirizing the follies of his day, complains that "the wife of every citizen must be jolted" now—a very expressive phrase, since the coaches were made without springs, and the roads were of the most primitive kind.

But long after the introduction of coaches it was considered effeminate and disgraceful for men to use them. Queen Elizabeth always preferred to make her journeys on horseback, and even in old age and sickness took reluctantly to her coach. "In Sir Philip Sidney's time," says Aubry, "so famous for men at arms, it was then held to be as great a disgrace for a young gentlemen to be seen riding in the street in a coach as it would now for such a one to be seen in the street in a petticoat and waistcoat; so much is the fashion of the times altered." Like most other improvements, coaches were vehemently attacked, on the ground that they promoted effeminate luxury. Taylor, the water-poet, declares "that housekeeping never decayed till coaches came into England;" and much later, in 1672, a Mr. John Cresset wrote a pamphlet urging the abolition of the stage-coaches between London and the interior. Among other grave reasons for their suppresion, he urged that "such stage-coaches make gentlemen come to London on every small occasion, which otherwise they would not do but upon urgent necessity; nay, the convenience of the passage makes their wives often come up, who, rather than come such long journeys upon horseback, would stay at home. Then, when they come to town, they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats, and by these means get such a habit of idleness and love of pleasure as makes them uneasy ever after.

We are told also that the shop-keepers complained bitterly that they were ruined by the coaches. "Formerly," they said, "when ladies and gentlemen walked in the streets, there was a chance of obtaining customers to inspect and purchase our commodities; but now they whisk past in the coaches before our apprentices have time to cry out, 'What d'ye lack?'" Another complaint was, that in former times the tradesmen in the principle streets earned as much as their rents by letting out their upper apartments to members of parliament and country gentlemen visiting London on pleasure or business, until the noise made by the coaches drove the profitable lodgers to less frequented streets. Another class of men was scarcely less bitter against the new mode of locomotion—the boatman on the Thames, whose business was sadly interfered with by the introduction of the more convenient vehicles; and one of their number, who is known in English literature as "Taylor, the water-poet," wrote an invective against the new system, entitled "The World runs upon Wheels." In this composition he vigorously attacks coaches, and enumerates, in his peculiar style, all the disadvantages caused by their general introduction. In another publication, called "The Thief," he thus inveighs against them:

"Carroches, coaches, jades, and Flanders mares
Do rob us of our shares, our wares, our fares:
Against the ground we stand and knock our heels,
While all our profit runs away on wheels.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

A TAX ON CATS.—In England some of the papers are urging the levying of a tax upon cats, urging that cats should be taxed as well as dogs. The discussion of the subject is lively and wittily treated. One paper makes the assertion that "were every cat taxed, the Chancellor would have a sum sufficient to enable him to take at least 2d. per pound off the income tax." Why not tax cats in this country? Can the good old spinsters who love their cats give us a good reason for not doing so?

Three boys in Evansville, Ind., tried to see which could hang longest by the neck. When their sport was interrupted, one of them was almost dead.

A sculptor named Powers has been earning money in Chicago as conductor on a horse railroad, and rumor got abroad that it was the great Hiram.

New Books.

UPS AND DOWNS. An every-day novel. By Edward E. Hale, author of "A Man Without a Country," "Ten Times One is Ten," etc. Boston: Roberts Bros. From A. L. Bancroft & Co.

We have read this book with pleasure, finding it fresh and original in many ways, and interesting throughout. We feel quite certain that in this story of life in the "Far West," the writer has noted down many of his own experiences, and that his hero inherits many of his own ideas and much of his personality. Indeed, every story we read in these days of much story-writing is interesting so far as we catch glimpses "around the corner," as it were, of the individuality of the writer; albeit that writer is a person we respect and desire to know something about. It is hardly possible, certainly not probable, that an author should interest himself in the production of a work whose entire thought and purpose are contrary to his own belief; and so when Jasper Rising, our young hero, refuses to make $20,000 out of an army contract for making wagons, because he did not believe in the Administration nor in the Mexican war, we can not doubt that the popular editor of *Old and New*, Mr. Hale, would have done the same.

The story opens with an account of commencement day at Harvard, whence the scene is changed to Detroit, where even twenty-five years ago Jasper Rising, "with the best education his country could afford," discovered how hard it was to find his "place" in the busy throng of workers. But he found it at last, though very low down on the ladder, and with much good sense and sound integrity worked his way up.

Bertha, a German girl, is the heroine of the tale; a young, innocent creature, with a "divine genius" for music, and with a strong desire to work and earn her own way in the world. As a governess at Milwaukie, she has many trials, living in a family "without any visible means of support," but who, nevertheless, seemed to abound in everything that money could buy. Eventually the head of the family turned out to be a smuggler. Bertha's life is from the first predestined to be one with Jasper's, and this satisfactory conclusion, after many "ups and downs" in the life of each, is brought about before the book closes. Commending as it does the dignity of labor, and the worth of the purest integrity and honor in all the relations of life, the book will do good, and deserves the success we do not doubt it will receive.

THE YEAR. By D. C. Colesworthy. Boston: Lee & Shepard. From A. Roman & Co.

This daintily bound volume commemorates, in twelve short poems, each of the months of the year, and then sings of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter—so that its title, "The Year," seems very appropriate. These poems are of a quiet, unpretending character, showing an intense love of nature in her varying moods, and a keen appreciation of her beauties. The author has previously written "A Group of Children, and other Poems," which has been favorably noticed by the press; and if our readers are unfamiliar with this, they will all remember the little poem, "Don't kill the birds," which used to be in the school books years ago, and which, possibly, they may have recited more than once on "speaking day." In such short, simple verses as these, Mr. Colesworthy has made himself known and loved, and the present volume is characterized by the same easy and pleasant versification and religious and meditative moods.

LITTLE GRANDFATHER. By Sophie May. Boston: Lee & Shepard. From A. Roman & Co.

This volume is one of the "Little Purdy Flyaway Series," for which and the "Dotty Dimple Stories" Miss May is so deservedly popular. "Little Grandfather" has numerous troublesome experiences, such as young lads always have when they yield to temptation and get into mischief. But he is a well meaning boy after all, and his little history will be the delight of all the young people who are fortunate enough to get it into their possession. The book is prettily bound in red and gilt, has a number of interesting illustrations, and is printed in large clear type, as books should always be printed, both for young and old.

BEWARE.—Inquisitive people sometimes meet with little adventures that make them weak. A fellow who was paying attention to a girl in Andover, Massachusetts, stole up to the kitchen where she was at work the other morning, thinking to see what kind of a housekeeper she was. He got interested as he stood behind a door all unobserved, watching the fair one at her toil, and in the ardency of his observation he obtruded his nose into a crack in the door. She innocently shut the door a little, and there was a mashed bugle. He now wears it in a sling.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S work-table has been placed in the Louvre. The Empress Eugenie bought it at a sale some years ago for $600, and it was fortunately saved from the Tuileries before the fire.

An unfortunate Chicago man, whose wife left him in 1852 and returned in 1863, has been kicked out of doors by her, after being robbed of $1,000. Hard case!

A Minnesota lover lately captured his Dulcinea, aged fifteen, from her reluctant parents, and drew her to his forest home, a distance of eight miles, on a hand sled.

ANECDOTES.

"THE BOY'S NEST."—Several years ago a farmer in the State of New York sent his son Rollin to drag a newly-plowed field. He was to drive a young ox-team and the father in quite a pompous manner said, "Now, boy, to drive this team you must be a man to-day, and keep out of all boyish scrapes, then you'll get along well enough. Now, remember, no boy's play with this team." Rollin said he would do as well as he could, and started for his work. After the farmer had looked to other matters on the farm, and assured himself that all was moving along properly, he started for the field to look after the team. Now Rollin had done well, and everything had gone on nicely until just as the farmer reached the corner of the field, when the drag caught in an old stump, tearing a part of it off, and bringing out an active nest of yellow jackets. When the farmer came in sight, what was his astonishment and vexation, to see the oxen kicking, and jumping, and plunging ahead, and Rollin apparently imitating their movements. "Here, boy, what are you doing there?" screamed the farmer, in no very gentle manner. "I guess we're in a hornet's nest," answered the frantic Rollin. "In a boy's nest, I guess! Here, give me that whip," said the enraged father, "and I will see what this hornet's nest amounts to." So away he started after the frightened team, intent upon hastily bringing order out of confusion. He had gone but a few steps however, when the hornets met him, and he evidently forgot the team, and all former intentions, threw away the whip, and to all appearance became absorbed in the one idea of dancing a jig, at the same time slapping his unoffending trousers, and now and then his ears, in a most frantic and shocking manner. Rollin, who had found peaceful quarters over the fence, now shouted back, "How do you like a 'boy's nest,' father?" Rollin is now a man, and the farmer is bowed down with the weight of over four score years, yet he laughs in a very quiet, but amused way, when Rollin refers him to "the boy's nest."—*Christian Union.*

GOTLIEB SCHEERER'S LITTLE JOKE.—There is an anecdote of Gotlieb Scheerer, who, twenty years ago, was an active Philadelphia politician, and Vice-President Dallas. Some thirty years ago Mr. Dallas was counsel in a case in Philadelphia, and Mr. Scheerer was called as a witness. The following questions were put by Mr. Dallas:

"Mr. Scheerer, were you in Harrisburg last June?"

"Last June, did you say, Mr. Dallas?"

"Yes; last June; don't repeat my question, but answer it."

After some moments of study the answer came: "No, Mr. Dallas, I was not in Harrisburg last June."

"Were you in Harrisburg in July?"

He reflected again, and slowly said, "No, Mr. Dallas, I was not in Harrisburg in July."

"Were you there in August, Mr. Scheerer?"

The witness again meditated, and said: "No, Mr. Dallas, I was not there in August."

"Were you there in September?"

Here Mr. Scheerer reflected longer than before, and replied: "No, Mr. Dallas, I was not in Harrisburg in September"

Mr. Dallas became tired of this barren result, and raising his voice, said:

"Mr. Scheerer, will you tell the court at what time you were in Harrisburg?"

"Mr. Dallas," said Scheerer, "I never was in Harrisburg in my life."

The Court, the audience and Gotlieb Scheerer enjoyed the joke, but Mr. Dallas did not heartily partake of the merriment created.

One of our citizens was passing through New Street on Saturday evening on his way home. Just behind him was a boy lugging something that was rather heavy. At the street-lamp he recognized the boy as the brother of a very sick friend, and inquired of his health. "He is very bad to night," said the boy. "The doctor said, this noon, that he was dying." The man passed on some distance in silence, and then suddenly realizing the boy was laboring under a disadvantage in locomotion, and feeling that the load on his heart was of itself heavy enough, he turned around and said, "What have you got there, Johnny?" "Homer Peters' barber-pole," panted the boy. "Homer Peters' barber-pole!" said the man; "why, what on earth are you doing with that?" "I'm taking it up home till it gets later," explained the brother of the dying man, "and then me and some other fellers are going to put it up in front of the First Church." The citizen retired to meditate.—*Danbury News.*

SOME VARIETIES OF EYES.—Birds of lofty flight, as the condor, eagles, vultures and carrion-seeking prowlers of the feathered race, have telescopic vision, and thus they are enabled to look down and discover their unsuspecting victims. As they approach noiselessly from above, the axis of vision changes—shortening, so that they see just as distinctly within one foot of the ground as when at an elevation of one mile in the air. This fact explains the balancing of a fish hawk on its pinions half a mile above a still pond, watching for fish. When one is selected, down the savage hunter plunges, the focal axis varying as the square of the distance, giving the hawk a distinct view of its intended prey always. As they ascend, then the axis is elongated by a curious muscular arrangement so as to see far again. Snails have their keen eyes at the extremity of flexible horns, which they can protrude or draw in at pleasure. By winding the instrument round the edge of a leaf or a small stalk they can see how matters stand on the opposite side. The hammer headed shark has its wicked-looking eyes nearly two feet apart. It can bend the thin edgings of the head on which the organs are located so as to examine the two sides of an object the size of a fully grown codfish. Flies have immovable eyes. They stand out from the head like half an apple, exceedingly prominent. Instead of being smooth hemispheres they have an immense number of facets, resembling old-fashioned glass watch seals, each one directing the light directly to the optic retina. That explains why they can not be approached in any direction without seeing what is coming.—*New York Mail.*

Mamma said a precious little boy, who, against his will, was made to rock the cradle of his baby brother, if the doctor has any more babies to give away don't you take 'em.

HOUSEHOLD.

ROWING UP STREAM.—Sometimes it seems just as disastrous to be a good housekeeper as a poor one. It *is* just as bad to be a better housekeeper than there is any call for, as it is to be a poorer housekeeper than there is any justification for. There are plenty to exact perfection in all household machinery. If I could induce women to be willing to be poor house-keepers when, through their poverty, life could be made rich, I should feel that I had not lived in vain.

There are, no doubt, reckless, brainless, wasteful, unprincipled women who bring ruin into a man's heart and home. Such women need no exhortation to a wise negligence. It is of no use to admonish them one way or the other. They may extract, even from moral words, encouragement for their folly; but they would be foolish just the same, whether they had encouragement or not. There is nothing to be done with them but to make the most you can of this world, notwithstanding the wounds they deal, and to look forward with hope to a fresh start in another and a better. But these women are a small minority. Female America is, in the main, conscientious, disposed to be frugal, and to do its full part in building up the family fortunes. To my observation women err through being too careful and troubled about many things, rather than in not being careful and "particular" enough. They look too well to the ways of their household, and do not eat so much of the bread of idleness as would be good for them. They need to be encouraged to "let things go," rather than be exhorted to "look after things." When some troubled wiseacre tells us that a French family will live luxuriously and keep boarders off what an American family throws away, patient Griselda feels admonished to renewed and still more scrutinizing pursuit of every morsel of meat from the moment when it leaves the butcher's stall till it is set on her overflowing table; nor even thence shall the *disjecta membra* be permitted to depart in peace, but must be followed to their final classification and deposit in the frying-pan or soap-jar, lest some atom be prematurely deflected to pig-pen or poultry-yard, and so the harmony of the universe disturbed.

But the overwhelming probability is that Griselda already gives quite its due share of time and thought to the salvage of scraps. She may or may not make as much out of a shin-bone as a Frenchwoman would; but in our happy country shin-bones are many and sirloin steaks not few, and it is a question whether energy and ingenuity may not be better expended than in wresting the last fibre of nutriment from a dismantled bone. *Must* is a word from which there is no appeal; but where there is freedom of choice let us remember the great army of dogs and cats which is glad to feed upon the crumbs that fall from our tables; and if the manipulation of fragments into viands seems likely to cost more than it would come to, let us not be deterred from comforting our dumb brethren therewith by any fears of foreign comparisons.

Some pestilent fellows lately prostituted our agricultural fairs to the promotion of patches by promising premiums to the best mender. And there were not wanting foolish virgins to come forward and compete for the prize. Now I do not mean to say that a patch may not sometimes be necessary as well for the body as the soul; but but there is a great deal of darning and patching and mending beyond what is wholesome. I have seen women darn stockings which, as stockings, had no right to further existence. True economy would have put the feet in the ragbag and sewed up the legs into dishcloths; and to see a human being, capable of love and hope, and memory and judgment, turn away from this great, beautiful world, and all the stir and thrill of multiform life, and give itself to driving a stupid little steel crow-bar back and forth through a yawning heel and a dilapitated toe when whole stockings can be bought at forty cents a pair, is melancholy, not to say exasperating.

"A little darning now and then
Is relished by the best of men."

And there is a nervous irritation which is really allayed by a short and solitary turn at the needle, and there are accidents and incidents which demand a stitch, and which no right-minded woman will refuse; but a protracted and repeated darning, a darning on principle and from choice, a premeditated and vainglorious prostration before the shrine of this little one-eyed despot, is a sight for gods and men to weep over, not hold out prizes to!

I say again, if a woman must, she must, and that is the end of it; but she often thinks she must when she need not. She often darns and mends and makes over what it would be cheaper to throw away—infinitely cheaper, as regards time and patience and happiness, which are real values—and not dearer in respect of money, which only represents value.

Patient Griselda, do not let your patience—which in right measure and for right purposes is a divine virtue—degenerate into meanness of spirit, insipidity of mind, poverty of resources, and acquiescence in what is not inevitable. Life is short and its issues mighty, and there are things which ought to be done with painstaking, and things that ought to be done slightly, and things that ought not to be done at all. She is the wise woman and the thrifty housekeeper who accurately discriminates and intelligently chooses the good part which shall not be taken away from her.—*Gail Hamilton in Harper's Bazar.*

TO DESTROY ANTS.—Houses that are infested with ants, black or red, may be disinfected by a little attention to trapping them. A sponge is one of the best things for the purpose. Sprinkle it with dry, white sugar, the sponge being slightly moist, it will adhere. The ants will go into the cells of the sponge after the sugar in large numbers, and can be destroyed in hot water, and the sponge squeezed out, and sugared again, and returned to the closet for another haul, until all are caught.

JELLY CAKE.—One cup of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one cup of flour, three eggs. Bake in three round pie tins.

GINGER SNAPS.—One and a half cups of molasses, one cup of water, one cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, two of ginger; flour enough to roll out.

(From the Commercial Herald.)

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Our grain harvest has now become quite general, the quality good, while the impression prevails that the grand aggregate will equal that of last year. Some new Wheat has appeared, also Barley; prices, however, rule low. The market for Wheat cannot be considered as fairly opened for the season, nor are we advised of any considerable purchases for future delivery. The scarcity of tonnage, with high and advancing freights, operates against any large operations, nor can we look for any extensive movements of grain until July. Our combined exports of Breadstuff for the harvest year now drawing to a close approximate 10,500,000 centals. This includes 256,000 bbls Flour; the whole valued at $20,500,000. This year's Barley crop is large, probably greater than that of any preceding year. Oats and Corn are both promising. The Hay crop is immense. Beans a light yield. Of Wool our receipts exceed those of last year by 5,000 bales—now 45,000 bales, weighing about 11,000,000 lbs. A very large portion of our present stock in hand is more or less defective, shorn staple, burry, and dirty. The bulk of the Spring clip (choice long staple Northern fleece) has already been marketed.

FLOUR—The market is very slack, and prices favor the buyer, although stocks are light and local mills for the most part idle. A private telegram from Hongkong quotes California Superfine in quarter sacks at $1 12½, which is a serious decline and must result disastrously to the shippers. The Great Republic, for Hongkong, on the 16th inst., carried 7,000 qr sks and 100 bbls: the Twilight, for Liverpool, carried 4,000 qr sks and 2,000 hf sks Starr Mills Extra. At present we cannot quote wholesale prices for Extra at over $5 25 for best brands, jobbing rate $5 75; Standard, $5 25; outside brands, $5; Superfine, $4 25@4 50 for common, $4 75 for standard quality. The stock of Oregon is at present quite light, and the sales making confined to jobbing lots within our range. The Golden Gate, Golden Age, and other leading mills are not expected to recommence grinding until early in July, when supplies of new Wheat become plentiful.

WHEAT—Three or more ships have cleared this week with full cargoes, the bulk of the grain being upon farmers' account, they preferring to take their chances of the English market than to sell here at the present reduced rates. Immediately following our last issue 10,000 sacks average quality taken for export at $1 75; later 15,000 sacks secured at $1 70; 5,000 do at $1 72½. The first lot of new Club sold here for milling on the 13th inst. at $1 75; on the 17th inst., 165 tons same sold to an exporter at $1 65; on same day, 1,200 sks choice old for milling sold at $1 75; 1,600 do for distillation at $1 70 ₩ ctl. Liverpool quotations are 10s 10d@12s 4d as extremes—the latter for Club, and of which there is so little shipped that the quotation is apt to mislead and ought to be dropped from the press reports. In relation to the crop now being harvested, the prevailing belief is that this year's aggregate will be equal to that of last, giving us as large a surplus for export as that of the harvest year now drawing to a close.

Since June 1st the following vessels have been dispatched with Wheat to the United Kingdom:

Cleared.	Name of Vessel.	Destination.	Wheat, ctls.	Value.
June 2	Ernst	Queenstown	10,305	$19,000
June 2	G C L Meyer	Queenstown	8,989	16,500
June 6	Tantalion Castle	Cork	29,572	56,800
June 9	Huddington	Liverpool	34,577	66,820
June 12	Blue Jacket	Liverpool	41,417	77,629
June 13	Madam Desforest	Cork	12,924	24,000
June 16	Ethiopia	Queenstown	14,813	27,300
June 16	Emily	Queenstown	9,626	17,700
June 17	Twilight	Liverpool	29,187	55,680
June 17	Helen Morris	Liverpool	36,722	67,300
Totals since June 1st		10 vessels.	238,296	$ 428,748
Previously since July 1st		226 vessels.	9,462,190	17,106,741
Totals since July 1st, 1872		236 vessels.	9,600,386	17,535,489
43 vessels since July 1, 1871, with			1,347,987	2,172,127
129 vessels since July 1, 1870, with			3,589,295	7,071,867
174 vessels since July 1, 1869, with			4,752,919	8,082,715

The following vessels are now on the berth: Archibald Fuller, 700; Alcatraz, 843; Atlantic, 1071; Cathaya, 790; Carrollton, 1450; Confidence, 794; Green Jacket, 1053; Iron Crown, 994; Palawan, 904; Sebastian Bach, 815; Undaunted, 1764; Vallejo, 691. Total, 12 vessels, aggregating 11,879 tons.

BARLEY—There is very little movement at present—crop large, quality good. In the absence of any export inquiry, prices are largely nominal—say $1 10 for new Feed, $1 35 for old Brewing. Sales for the week, 2,000 sks old and new Feed, in lots, $1 10@1 12½; 500 sks choice, $1 15; 2,500 sks Brewing, in lots, $1 2½@1 35 ₩ ctl. The Alaska, for Panama, carries on route for Callao 500 sks Malt.

OATS—It is said that $1 62½ has been offered for 700 tons on an order for Australia. The execution of this order would greatly relieve holders, but it is doubtful about the sale being consummated. 5 tons choice sold at $2 10. Sales for the week, in lots, 2,500 sks at $1 75@1 90 as extremes. The stock, including Oregon, is considerable for the season, and most of it purchased at high cost.

CORN—The Molonga brought up from Los Angeles 700 sacks. Small sales of Yellow during the week at $1 30 ₩ cental.

HAY—Supplies of new are very considerable, with small cargo sales daily making within the range of $8@14 50 ₩ ton as extremes.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The local supply is very small, the former selling at $23@26, the latter at $27 50@30 ₩ ton.

HIDES—Imports from Honolulu and elsewhere quite liberal. Market quiet at 16@17c for Dry, 8@9c for Wet Salted.

TALLOW—The market continues to be abundantly supplied, with sales of 25,000 lbs crude at 6@6½c: 10,000 lbs refined at 8½c cash. About 300,000 lbs reported destroyed by fire at Judson's Candle Factory.

LEATHER—The demoralization in our local market, referred to in our last review, for the various kinds manufactured on our coast, still continues, and will not be likely to be relieved till the currency of the East, where much of the stock tanned here has to find a market, approximates nearer to the gold standard than it has been ruling for several months past.

WOOL—Our receipts thus far the present season are somewhat in excess of same time last year, and the quality as a whole not so desirable, there being a greater proportion more or less defective, short staple. The bulk of the long staple has been marketed, leaving but little that is desirable of the Northern Spring fleece. The bulk of that which remains, and the stock is considerable, is for the most part held above the views of buyers. It is burry, dirty, not so easy earthy, and the per centage of loss in washing very great. Many lots during the week have been picked up, aggregating 300,000 lbs. We quote the best Northern fleece, 22@23c; average clip, 18@19c; medium, 16½@18c; burry and dirty nominal, 10@12½c. Slightly burry and heavy non-burry in light demand at 13½@15c.

SEEDS—We quote clean Flax at 3c; Canary jobbing at 4@5c; White Mustard, 1½@2c, and Brown do, 2@3c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—The stock and entire supply of Humboldts is well concentrated and jobbing at $2. Petalumas, Tomales, and Bodegas are about out of market. Lakeville selling at $1@1 25. New are more plentiful, selling at $1 50@1 75.

ONIONS—New crop selling at $1 25@1 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The Alaska, for Panama, carried en route for New York 23 bales, weighing 4,831 lbs. Price here, with a light stock, entirely nominal.

RYE—Is in moderate stock. The demand fair at $2 ₩ cental.

BEANS—Peas are scarce and higher, now held at 6½@6¾c: Small White, 6½@7c: Butter, 5½@6c for large, 5½c for small: Bayo, 3½@3¾c: Pink, 3½@3¾c: Red, 3¼c: Lima, 6¼@6¾c: Castor, 3¼@4c.

GRITS, ETC.—Our local mills furnish full supplies of choice quality. Cracked Wheat—In pockets of 10 lbs, from mill, 3½c ₩ lb. Pearl Barley—Selling at 6c ₩ lb for the three numbers. Split Peas—The price is 5c ₩ lb for 10-lb pockets. Rye Meal—For 10-lb pockets, 3½c ₩ lb. Oat Meal—Selling at 6c ₩ lb for 10-lb pockets. Hominy—Large and small is selling at 4c ₩ lb for 10-lb pockets. Farina—The price is 5c ₩ lb for 10-lb pockets. Graham Flour—From mill, $5 ₩ bbl, and 3½c ₩ lb for 10-lb pockets. Rye Flour—Selling at 4c ₩ lb for 10-lb pockets from mill. Buckwheat Flour—From mill, 5c ₩ lb for 10-lb pockets. Rice Flour—The price is 12c ₩ lb for 10-lb pockets.

HONEY—Los Angeles and San Diego, 20@25c: choice Northern, 18@22½c; dark, 10@14c: strained, 10@16c ₩ lb.

BEESWAX—There is very little demand. The stock on hand is light, and prices steady at 30@35c ₩ lb for choice.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price is $30 ₩ ton, with the usual discount to the trade.

POULTRY—The supply is more liberal. Prices at date: Hens and Roosters, $7 50@8, as to size; Spring Chickens, small, $3; large, $4@4 50; Ducks, tame, $6@7; Geese, tame, $1 75@2 ₩ pair: Turkeys, 20@21c ₩ lb: dressed Turkeys, very scarce, 30@32c ₩ lb: Hare, $3: Doves, 75c@$1 ₩ dozen.

CATTLE—Beef is plentiful, selling by the quarter at 5@9c. Calves, plenty, 6@8c. Mutton, 5@6½c. Lambs, 6½@8c. Hogs on foot are scarce, with some arrivals by rail over land; but the demand is light, except for small size; prices 6@7½c for live, and dressed, 9@10c, the latter price for small hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Receipts of Butter are quite liberal, and prices lower—say 23@30c for good to extra choice; fair, 22@25c. California Cheese, 10@13c; Eastern Cheese, 15@16c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are quite plenty, selling slowly at 22@24c for choice lots; 5,000 doz Oregon per steamer sold at about 20c; Eastern Eggs, exceedingly plentiful and dull at 17@19c.

FRUIT—Our market is profusely supplied with Currants and Cherries, and it requires considerable financiering to keep up prices to a remunerative point. The best class of Cherries command 2½@3c ₩ lb, while common kinds sell slowly at 2@2½c. Currants sell to consumers at 7@7½c, but all not taken by the trade at these figures go to the canners upon contract. It was believed at the beginning of the season that the Currant crop would be light and of poor quality, but the reverse is the case with few exceptions—the crop very generally proving to be of large size and of superior quality, comparing favorably with the most esteemed production. Apples, Apricots, etc., are in good supply, while Blackberries, Raspberries, and Strawberries are quite plentiful. Figs and other small fruits are now obtainable of good quality. Of Island fruits the Greyhound brought us 725 M Oranges, Cocoanuts, etc., and the Costa Rica from Honolulu Bananas, etc. We submit the following quotations: Apples, Red Astrachan, 40@50 ₩ box: Early Harvest, $1@1 50: Green Cooking, 50c ₩ basket. Pears, Madelias, 40c ₩ basket. Plums, Cherry, 40@50 ₩ lb. Strawberries, $3@10 ₩ chest. Raspberries, 20@25c. Gooseberries, 7@8c. Blackberries, 10@12½c ₩ lb. Red Currants, 6@8c ₩ lb. Cherries, choice 15@25c, common 5@12½c. Apricots, $1 25 ₩ basket. Oranges, Tahiti, $40@45 ₩ M. Lemons, California, $4@5 ₩ 100. Limes, $15 ₩ M. Bananas, $2@4 ₩ bunch. Pine Apples, $6@8 dozen. Cocoanuts, $12@15 ₩ 100. Dried Fruit—Apples, 6@7c ₩ lb in sacks, 7@8c in box: Plums, 5@6c; prime, 8@10c: Raisins, 3@4½c: Figs, black, 3@4c; Figs, white, 15@18c.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EASTERN AND WESTERN FARMING.—Wherever nature has been prodigal of her bounties, man has been negligent in their preservation and improvement. Wherever nature has been niggardly of her gifts, man has been progressive and energetic. In the one case, he is tempted to depend largely on the assistance of natural endowments; in the other, he relies mainly on his own exertions. These are the relative conditions of farming on the Pacific Coast and pursuing the same vocation east of the Rocky Mountains. Relying on the fertility and freshness of our soil, and the equable nature of our climate; placing faith in the wonderful luxuriance and liberality with which the earth yields of her fruits in favorable seasons, the farmer on this coast contents himself with scratching over an immense surface, and seeding it down with one staple article. If he selected wheat, then wheat alone claims his attention, and so on throughout the whole catalogue. Years of failure and adversity seem to bring him no real or practical knowledge. He has either forgotten the lessons of skillful tillage and sound farming learned in the home of his youth, or he has discarded them as being superfluous in so genial, so prodigal a country. The vegetable, meats, fruits, and everything except the one product of his farm, consumed by his family, are obtained from other sources. With every appliance and facility for being as independent as man can be, he is the most dependent, and should his crop fail, he is overtaken by actual distress. Were the same forethought, energy, skill, and economy practiced by the farmers of this coast as we find demonstrated in the tillage or the soil throughout New England and the Middle States, there would be no failures, no disgusts, no lamentations, but prosperity and abundance in every homestead. Visit the farms of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, etc., and you will find delightful residences embowered among choice fruit and ornamental trees; lovely flower and vegetable gardens; well-built barns, cribs, and outhouses; nicely cultivated fields of wheat, rye, oats, beans, peas, buckwheat, and other products of the earth; neat, substantial fences; selected farming implements kept in the best order; social intercourse and harmony existing among neighbors; intelligence, good-will self-reliance, and manly dignity their prominent traits. What does the traveler see on the Pacific Coast? Field after field of wheat; miles upon miles of the same product; leagues upon leagues of land seeded to wheat; wheat to the right of you, wheat to the left of you. One looks in vain for commodious and handsomely furnished homesteads; comfortable barns and neat outhouses; orchards and gardens; poultry, pig pen, sheep-houses, cow yard, and stable. It gratifies us to bear witness to the fact that there are notable exceptions, but this is the rule. Our farmers do not employ the skill, energy, and economy of those in less naturally favored sections. They trust too much to luck, and depend too largely on soil and climate. They confine their operations within too narrow a scope, in so far as variety is concerned, and extend them over too large a space to give it faithful attention. We have much land under semi-cultivation; but few, very few farms grace this State.—*Commercial Herald.*

PERMANENT FLOWER BEDS.—To save time and labor of reshaping flower beds every spring, when made in the sod—lay out the form you wish them, take off the surface to the depth of eighteen inches, cut the side straight down, set large, long-shaped stones edgewise around, even and upright, supporting each other firmly, preserving the same height above the surrounding surface. The stones should stand six inches above; this will prevent the grass growing into the bed. Replace the sod to the height of one foot; fill up with soil and compost, raising the centre eighteen inches higher than the edge. Dressed up, and rich soil added every spring, you have a bed that will last over twenty years. The stone sides keep the roots of the plants moist, and enables them to stand the heat and drought of summer.

To cure the hog cholera, take one teaspoonful of copperas, half-pint of sweet milk, mix well together; throw the hog on his back, then with a corn-cob or stick hold the mouth open, and apply the medicine. This treatment I have never known to fail.—*Cin. Times.*

A correspondent of the *Farmers' Club*, New York, says that for removing knots from plum-trees, he takes a paint-brush, dips it in spirits of turpentine, and thoroughly saturates the knot, being careful not to touch the tree except in the diseased parts. The turpentine kills the excrescence, and the tree puts out healthy branches below. He burns all branches of diseased trees which he has removed in pruning.

FOWLS EATING THEIR EGGS—Get earthen nest-eggs and take the eggs laid from the nest as soon as they are dropped. Give them free access to lime, and feed fresh meat two or three times a week.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Uncle Sam is the greatest publisher in the country, and Congress the most voluminous author. It is estimated that the government printing office turns out more matter than Appleton, Harper, Lippincott and Peterson put together. During 1872, no less than $893,187.97 worth of resolutions, proceedings and other documents were printed under the authorization of Congress; that brilliant periodical, the *Globe*, was issued at an expense of $246,555.50; while for the executive and judicial departments printing was done to the amount of $1,036,207.02. And to cap all, it was Uncle Sam himself who paid for the distribution of this enormous mountain of stuff, through its multitudinous channels to the dealers in paper stock.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Of what trade are the bees? Comb-makers.

How to make time go fast. Use the spur of the moment.

"Father, is it wrong to cheat a lawyer?" "No, my lad, not wrong; but impossible."

Just recently a dairyman was fined forty shillings for not putting enough milk in his water.

The lady who took the thread of life to sew the rent of a house, has invented a patent point for cross-eyed needles.

It is a maxim in the schools,
That women always dote on fools.
If so, dear Jack, I'm sure your wife
Must love you as she does her life.

The *Temperance Champion* is the name of a new paper published in Stockton, but the printer seems to differ somewhat from the editor in his views; at all events he had imbibed so much that he made one of the head lines read *The Champerence Tempion.*

He took her fancy when he came, he took her hand, he took a kiss; he took no notice of the shame that glowed her happy cheek at this. He took to coming afternoons, he took an oath he'd ne'er deceive; he took her master's silver spoons, and then he took his leave.

An absent minded man entered a Troy shoe store the other day, and wanted his boy measured for a pair of shoes. "But where's the boy?" said the dealer. "Thunder!" said the man, "I've left the boy at home. I'll go and bring him," and off he started for his house, six blocks away.

A clergyman, not thirty miles from Boston, who was noted for his nicety of pronunciation, went to a shoemaker and engaged a pair of boots to be made. A few days after he called and inquired if they were ready, and was answered in the negative. "Will they be ready by next *Chewsday?* asked the clergyman.

"No," said the shoemaker, "but you shall have them by next *Chaturday.*"

A young beauty beheld one evening two horses running off at locomotive speed with a light wagon. As they approached, she was horrified at recognizing, in the occupants of the vehicle, two gentlemen of her acquaintance. "Boys! boys!" she screamed in terror, "jump out—quick—jump out—especially Charley!" It is needless to say that her sentiments as to "Charley" were from that time forth no secret.

Story of Fred Douglass' Escape.

Fred Douglass lectured before a large and intelligent audience in the Philadelphia Academy of Music on Monday evening, on "Reminiscences of Slavery and anti-Slavery," and for the first time in public related the story of his escape from bondage, as follows:

"I was owned in Talbot County, on the eastern shore of Maryland, in 1835, and a few years after that time I made my escape. I had been sent up to Baltimore by my master to a brother of his for safe keeping, but it was a strange movement to send me sixty miles nearer my liberty. When I determined on escaping, I looked about for the proper means to accomplish my purpose. At that time great vigilance was exercised by the authorities. Everybody was strictly watched, and if a slave was found outside the limits of his master's plantation, he would be liable to show by what right he was out of place. I was put to work in a ship-yard, and I commenced to learn the business of ship-carpentering and caulking. Here I had frequent intercourse with sailors, and in them I thought I discovered a feeling of sympathy and kindness. Although the difficulties and obstacles against escape were apparently insurmountable, I conceived an idea that I could secure my release by dressing in sailor's clothing and making a surreptitious retreat. But I had no papers by which I could pass from place to place. Fortunately I met a man named Stanley, who lived in Baltimore, and who was free. He resembled me in stature, and from him I obtained a suit of sailor's clothes, and his protection papers; and in this apparel, provided with the necessary articles, I, in September, 1838, secured my liberty. I got Isaac Rhodes to take my bundle, and by arrangement, after the train started he threw it in, and I ran after and jumped on the car. If compelled to buy a ticket it would have been necessary to undergo the most rigid examination, and all descriptions in the papers must correspond exactly with the marks on my person. Accordingly the scheme was carried out, and I soon arrived at Wilmington. Here I met Frederick Stein, for whom I worked, but I was so perfectly disguised that he did not know me. In a few moments the train from Philadelphia, bound south, arrived, and on this was Capt. McGowan, of the revenue cutter at Baltimore, whom I had known intimately, and who had also been acquainted with me, but he, too, failed to recognize me. When the conductor come through the train he rudely called on all the passengers for tickets, but when he came to me, instead of speaking in arrogant manner, told me kindly that he supposed I had my free papers. I responded in the negative, but his surprise was great and his indignation not apparent, when I told him that my only pass was an American eagle. Looking upon it, he stated that I was all right, and with this assurance I came through to Philadelphia, and proceeded to New York. I got there at 2 o'clock, and strayed about and slept in the streets until morning. I did not know that I had a friend there, but on the next morning I met Isaac Dixon, at whose house I had lived in Baltimore, and he referred me to David Ruggles, a philanthropic and generous-minded citizen. While in the city, where I remained several days, I visited the Tombs, and there I saw Isaac Hooper, who, for the great offense of assisting 'Tom,' a well known character, in making his escape, was undergoing trial."

Mr. Douglass said he had kept this story secret until this time, because the conductor who allowed him to pass from Baltimore to Philadelphia would have been responsible to his master for the pecuniary extent of loss sustained, and because he did not want slave-holders to know that slaves had any methods of escape. His feeedom, he said, was honorably purchased by British gold, $750 having been paid for him by a friend of his in England, and the negotiations having been conducted by Hon. Wm. Meredith, of Philadelphia, who is at present the presiding officer of the Convention for the Revision of the State Constitution, which is now in session.

CHURCH MUSIC FEARLESSLY HANDLED.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn Tabernable celebrity, deals unmercifully with sham.

In a recent article he "lets on" at no flattering rate against the pedantic, operatic, unintelligible, and undevout style of singing which so many churches substitute for the service of song there is any power in reductio absurdum, this article will not be without effect in the right direction. We make an extract in which he describes what might be well denominated worshiping under difficulties.

Let Dundee and Portuguese Hymn and Silver Street hide their heads beside what we heard not long ago in a church—just where I shall not tell. Minister read the hymn beautifully. The organ began and the choir sang, as near as I understand as follows:

Oo——aw——gee——bah,
Ah——me——la——he;
O——pah——sah——dah,
Wo——haw——ge-e-e-e,

My wife, seated beside me, did not like the music. But I said: Wha beautiful sentiment! My dear, is it a pastoral. You might have known that from Wo-haw-gee! You have your taste ruined by attending the Brooklyn Tabernacle. The choir repeated the last line of the hymn four times. Then the prima donna slipped and fell on the second, and that broke and let her through on the third. The other voices came in to pick her up and got into a wrangle, the bass and soprano had it for about ten seconds, but the soprano beat (women always do), and the bass rolled down into the cellar, but the latter kept on squalling, as though the bass in leaving had wickedly torn out her back hair. I felt anxious about the soprano, and looked back to see if she had fainted, but found her reclining in the arms of a young man who looked strong enough to take care of her.

Now, I admit that we cannot all have such things in our churches. It costs like sixty. In the church of the Holy Barkak, it costs one hundred dollars to have sung that communion piece,

"Ye wretched, hungry, starving people."

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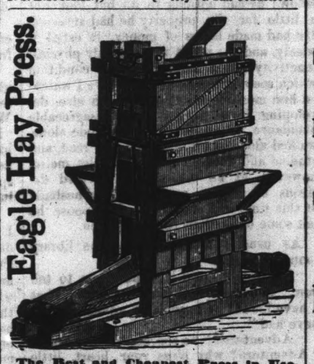

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